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A BURMESE MINISTER OF STATE IN MILITARY DRESS.


OUR NOTE-BOOK

Having written, and written well, the life of Charles Lamb, the greatest essayist and most subtle humourist of this century, we are glad to hear that Dr. Ainger proposes to write also on Thomas Hood. In him we have a humour of a different type, less delicious to the literary epicure, but more fitted, perhaps, for general consumption. It must be remembered that Hood, who has written some of the most pathetic verses in the language, had to make his jokes for bread. Unlike Charles Lamb, he was a family man, dependent on literature, and his puns meant bread-and-butter. He injured his fame, but paid his butcher's bills, by writing some rubbish, which his son has, unfortunately, preserved. This is too often the unhappy lot of an impecunious genius. Hood at his best is a fine writer and a true poet, with that vein of pathos which is so often allied to humour. He has been dead now forty years; but he is not forgotten, nor likely to be, for he belongs to the legitimate fraternity of poets, and, to quote his own words, his "gracious gifts are gifts of price."

We cannot say that we desire to see a statue of Sir Walter Scott on the Thames Embankment. No honour is too great for the man who has given the English world more wholesome and elevating pleasure than any writer since Shakespeare, but the honour it is proposed to confer upon him is assuredly a doubtful one. The climate is against such an experiment, and it would seem, to judge from the statue of Burns and many others that might be mentioned, that the sculptor's art in England is not adapted to these open-air exhibitions. Pity rather than admiration is the feeling called forth by these melancholy and grimy representations of departed worth. They do not make us love the men more, and we love the sculptors less.

A recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a paper by M. Charles Yriarte on an interesting relic, the sword of Cæsar Borgia, now possessed by the Dukes of Sermoneta, whom Cæsar tried to despoil of their principality. The essay is indeed anything but satisfactory as touching the sword itself, which M. Yriarte has evidently never seen. It is full, however, of curious details, among others of the desperate exertions of the Abbé Galiani to discover the date of Cæsar's birth in some historian or biographer, and his disgust when no such authority could be found. The Abbé little thought, and M. Yriarte does not suspect, that the information was all the while lying at hand and tendered by the despised science of astrology. In Junctinus' "Speculum Astrologiae" (Lyons, 1583), tome I., p. 171, the horoscope of Cæsar is given, and the date of his birth fixed at Sept. 18, 1475.

Although M. Yriarte has failed to throw much light on the sword of Cæsar Borgia, he has indicated a new subject for historians in the details of his captivity in Spain, escape, and death. Valuable documents, it seems, exist which have not hitherto been consulted—the trial of the Governor who connived at his escape; his own itinerary subsequently; the mission of his agent to France, and his correspondence with the King of Navarre; a circumstantial narrative of his death; and finally the removal of his remains from the church at Viana by a narrow-hearted Bishop. We agree with M. Yriarte that "Cæsar Borgia in Spain" would be a theme of very considerable interest.

Mr. H. Roberts (of the firm of Bertram and Roberts) appears at an opportune moment to vindicate the cause of domestic thrift. He claims, however, for outsiders what might, with a little care, be turned to profitable use by those inside every English home. The waste of a kitchen, as a rule, is by no means in proportion to its size—for it is usually the most ignorant cook who is the most wasteful; and amongst all classes and grades there is an almost culpable disregard for "broken victuals" and "trimmings." It is no longer common among middle classes of this country (although in some foreign countries, notably North Germany, Denmark, and Holland, the custom still prevails even amongst the highest and wealthiest), to make the daughters of the house "pass through the kitchen"; and even if they did, they would probably learn more harm than good. Schools of Cookery—plain or high-class—may improve the shape and appearance and sometimes even the flavour of the dishes set before us; but they do not insist with sufficient force and pertinacity on the temptations offered to cooks and housekeepers alike by the "swilltub" and the dustbin. Into these easy and ever open receptacles a large percentage of every bread-winner's earnings is heedlessly thrown—and they may fearlessly be said to play an important part in the expensive living of the day. Mr. Roberts' plea on behalf of the poor for the refuse of our kitchens is a worthy one; but there is an even higher duty for our philanthropists to teach—that, like charity, "Thrift begins at home."

So "tall" were the scores made last week in the match of "15,000 up," with "the spot in," between Messrs. W. J. Peall and W. Mitchell, that it was a veritable "gigantomachia," or "battle of the Anakim." Breaks of 1000 were quite a common event. Mr. "Champion" Roberts once more tempted fate by playing "spot-barred" against Mr. "Ex-champion" Joseph Bennett "spot-in," which is "parlous" odds. He will some day tempt fate again (as happened to him when he played Mr. J. North) "once too often." As for Messrs. Peall and Mitchell, they can sing, in the words of Leigh Hunt: "One is as hundreds, and hundreds as one, Round about goeth the golden sun."

Dr. Bühler, in a communication to the *Academy*, mentions a very surprising discovery. Among the multitudes of papyri obtained from Egypt by the Austrian Archduke Rainier, has been found a strip of paper dating from the ninth century, containing Arabic prayers, not written, but printed from a block of wood. Block-printing, it was already known, had been invented in China about this time, but not the least suspicion existed that it had reached Egypt. That it should have been suffered to perish there, when the Arabs were the chief depositories of science, might well have been deemed incredible. The stolidity of man is an under-estimated force. That even the conservative Chinese, having invented and perpetuated block-printing, should have failed to take the simple step onwards to movable types, has always been a marvel. That the Coreans, having actually taken this step, should have relapsed into block-printing, is still more extraordinary. But that the civilised and quick-witted Arabs, having learned to print from the block, should not only have failed to develop the art, but even to keep hold of it, is indeed matter for wonder. There can hardly have been any religious prejudice against it, seeing the sacred use to which the only specimen extant was applied.

In connection with the art of printing in Mohammedan countries, it is a fact of very great interest that Shah Abbas, the enlightened monarch of Persia, wished to introduce it into his dominions early in the seventeenth century. On Aug. 28, 1624, Thomas Barker, John Purefey, John Benthall, and John Haywarde, agents of the East India Company at Ispahan write to their employers mentioning, among other things, various presents which the Shah desires to be sent to him, and concluding—"Above all, having an earnest desire to bring into his country the art of printing, he has been very importunate with us to write for men skilful in the science, whom he promises to maintain at his own charge." It does not appear whether the company took any steps to comply with Shah Abbas's wishes. Typefounders, as well as printers, would have been requisite, and the obstacle may have proved insuperable. Had Abbas, however, been Sultan of Turkey instead of Shah of Persia, he would unquestionably have carried out his project, and the consequences to the Mohammedan world would have been incalculable.

A marble bust of himself has just been presented to a learned and reverend gentleman "as a recognition of his services to Literature, Education, and Christianity"; and only a silver medal (for all that appears to the contrary) has been presented to Mr. Edward Skillicorn, who "saved Thomas Craine, eighteen, at Ramsay, Isle of Man," and has altogether saved seven lives—which may be regarded as a very practical service to Christianity. Moreover, Mr. Skillicorn "had on his waterproof and sea-boots" when he jumped into the water, "and swam to Craine, who was being carried out by a strong tide." Not that anybody would grudge the reverend and learned gentleman his marble bust, or would desire a similar recognition for brave Mr. Skillicorn, "mate of a steamer"; both Christians might probably derive as much comfort, pleasure, and profit from a looking-glass as from the most flattering marble busts of themselves; but, if the literary Christian gets a marble bust, the sea-going Christian might get a "civic crown" at least.

The decline and fall of the Roman Empire may astonish readers of history, but more astonishing still are the daily cases of decline and fall in the price of stocks, and most astonishing are the rapid decline and fall in the value of race-horses. Not many years ago, The Marquis, winner of the Two Thousand, second for the Derby, and winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, was sold, in the home of his exile (Australia) and in his (by no means helpless) old age, for 21 gs.; and only a few weeks ago The Prince (son of Balfour and Lady Sophie), who cost 10,000 gs. at three years of age, was sold, at the early age of five, to the Germans for 800 gs.—a decline and fall of 9200 gs. in two years. And Hampton Court, now performing in Sanger's Circus, was bought as a yearling by the late Mr. Stirling Crawford for 1850 gs.

An excellent instance of "the biter bit" was furnished on the 3rd inst. at Manchester Assizes, when a Mr. H. C. Drinkwater would fain have fixed a charge of perjury on Captain Harkness, 5th Dragoon Guards. The jury "returned a verdict of Not Guilty"; the foreman added that "there was not the slightest imputation upon Captain Harkness's character"; the verdict "was received with applause"; the Judge said to the jury, "Your view, gentlemen, entirely concurs with my own; I disallow the costs of the prosecution, and I order the prosecutor to pay the costs of the defendant"; and there was then a burst of "renewed applause." Now, according to the counsel for the defendant, the prosecutor, having "made a good thing" out of the defendant, had endeavoured to use the criminal law "for a malicious purpose"; so that the defendant may be said to have "scored" heavily off the prosecutor. All the same, a court of justice is not a theatre, where "applause" and "renewed applause" are perfectly legitimate whenever the "biter" is "bit," whenever the villain is foiled and the virtuous hero is triumphant.

Says Garrard, an old chronicler writing in 1637: "Two of the King's servants, privy chamber men both, have writ each of them a play, Sir John Suckling and William Barclay, which have been acted in Court and at the Black-friars with much applause. Suckling's play cost £300 or £400 setting out; eight or ten suits of new clothes he gave the players. An unheard-of prodigality." Times are changed, and so are theatrical prodigalities. A big melodrama now costs from £3000 to £7000 to produce, and Drury-Lane pantomime, with its five hundred different suits of clothes for the players and supernumeraries, cost last year for one hundred performances thirty thousand pounds!

Now that the "Eumenides" is again going to be produced at Cambridge, it might be as well if those who have power over the performance would, if possible, abolish the incongruities which formerly formed part and parcel of the entertainment. It is difficult to imagine oneself back again in a classical city, when one is seated between a Girton girl and a Japanese student, watching a play transposed by undergraduates into Greek-English; when one listens to music of to-day, and sees that the walls of Agamemnon's palace are lighted with gas; where the actors are dressed from Drury-Lane; and the whole entertainment takes place in a disused skating-rink. Such surroundings certainly destroy the illusion.

A gratifying diminution in the number of "guys" carried about the streets this year on the 5th inst. is said to have been noticed; but nothing is stated about the number of "guys" (whether "mashers" or others) that walked about on their own account, on their own legs.

Boldness in speech is to be encouraged at election time, and the candidate who puts himself in the position of a summing-up judge treating his listeners as a jury, is to be commended. Unfortunately, this independence may be carried too far, as in the case of an orator in Suffolk, who commenced his address with the words: "I do not wish to dictate to you. You must do what your consciences tell you to do." Having received this mandate, the audience immediately acted on it, and broke up benches and chairs and hurled them on to the platform; a result neither anticipated nor relished by the speaker, who, nevertheless, was bound, by his own admonition, to "grin and bear it."

For some months two "Bishops" of the Mormon Church—John Taylor and George Cannon—have been "wanted" by the United States officials to answer certain charges brought against them of violating the laws of their country. So far, the "Bishops" have escaped capture; but from their hiding-place, wherever it may be, they have issued a defiant reply to the law abolishing polygamy throughout the States and Territories of the Union. The Bishops refuse absolutely to give up the dogma of "celestial marriage," which they declare to have been imperatively imposed upon them by Divine revelation—not merely permitted, as by Mahomet to his followers. These views, however, the United States Government sternly refuses to endorse; and we may therefore expect to hear of the Exodus of the Mormon people across the border of Arizona territory into their newly prospected "Promised Land" in Mexico.

In his introduction to "Waverley," Sir Walter Scott writes of being plunged into a great ocean of reading without compass or plot. He escaped, however, one danger common in our time. A century ago, when Scott was a boy, there was little of that periodical literature which is now so prolific and so tempting. In his delightful speech last week in Edinburgh, on desultory reading, Lord Idesleigh warned his hearers against this risk; but, unfortunately, it is one most of us are quite willing to incur. First of all, there is the daily paper, which must be read; then come the magazines, full of those seductive qualities which are specially tempting to a man after dinner; and finally there comes the last new novel, which, being new, is not to be resisted. What is a man or woman to do surrounded by snares like these? Drop the subscription to Mudie's and the Grosvenor, and renounce light reading for study? This may be a duty, and "England expects, &c.;" but, alas! even English people are but frail, and as long as clever novelists write fiction, and clever journalists write articles, the temptation to read essays and stories seems irresistible. If time be wasted, the responsibility rests even more, perhaps, with writers than with readers.

It is much better for assistants in shops to put all money received from purchasers (especially when it happens to be "marked") into the till or cash-box at once, and not to pocket it with the intention of "making up the money at the end of the day." A certain Thomas Bottomley, who disregarded that golden rule and pleaded that honourable intention, was "sentenced to six weeks' hard labour" the other day at the Mansion House. Curiously enough, though he had pleaded that honourable intention on his arrest, he pleaded guilty on his trial. Perhaps he could not produce the money in proof of his good—but unfulfilled—intention.

If the use of speech be really to conceal one's thoughts, a great deal of concealment is being practised just now all over the country by political leaders and aspirants; but, in that case, Tories do not mean what they say about Liberals, and Liberals do not mean what they say about Tories; the Conservative does not really consider the Radical nor the Radical the Conservative too dirty a creature for any honest man to touch with the tongs. So much consolation, at least, is to be derived from the various thought-concealing speeches.

Cannibalism is not a subject usually discussed by persons who have experienced its delights; and though the sad case of privation at sea which came before the law courts last year is still fresh in our memories, yet a lecture from a man who has tasted human flesh roasted is a novelty. The Americans have, however, been treated to one at a Coloured Methodist Conference at Washington, where Professor A. E. Solodor, a converted cannibal, delivered a discourse on the—to the ordinary mind or stomach—unsavoury subject. While admitting that his former diet was not to be recommended, the lecturer, a Fijian, incidentally mentioned that he had eaten man-meat many a time, and that it tasted like mule, an explanation which leaves most of us in the same state of ignorance which existed before the coloured Methodist essayed to enlighten us on a matter in which we cannot be expected to feel deeply interested.

Sir J. E. Millais is painting a picture illustrative of one of the many pathetic scenes between Little Nell and her grandfather, in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

BURMESE MAJESTY.

The Ultimatum of the British Indian Government has been answered by King Theebaw, the Golden-footed Lord of the White Elephant, with a lengthy document of some diplomatic plausibility, in which he says that all foreign traders may ask his protection as a favour; but that he does not admit special arrangements for the security of a British Resident, or any British control over his foreign relations, with respect to which he should prefer to consult France, Italy, and Germany. War is therefore to be commenced in a few days, and the British military expedition will go up the river Irrawaddy.

The Burmese Minister of State, mounted on horseback, and holding his cord reins very queerly with both hands, is arrayed in a shining breastplate of gilt copper, and has a wonderful head-piece of the same metal, with curious ear-protectors; but will not seem to European eyes a very soldierly figure. Barbaric parade conceals from the subjects of Eastern Asiatic despots, and not less from those monarchs and their courtiers, the lack of real power and skill both in civil and military rule. King Theebaw, who never quits the precincts of his palace at Mandalay, where he can massacre at his pleasure the suspected persons of his own kindred and Court, men, women, and children, is neither a Royal statesman nor a Royal hero. He is assisted in his administration, which is mainly punitive and extortionate, by high officials styled the Woon-gyees, and by others, of the second and third ranks, the Atwen-woons and the Woon-douks; there is no hereditary nobility in Burmah.

The latest authentic returns represent the strength of the Burmese standing army at about 10,000 men, which can be increased by irregular and temporary levies. The army is lacking in both artillery and cavalry. The constitution of the regular force is somewhat similar to the linked battalion system of the British infantry, two bodies, each 500 strong, being linked into something equivalent to a regiment. The officers are very deficient in military training; but in the field the Burmese army is rapid in movement, and quickly forms intrenchments, excavating holes to obtain shelter both from the enemy's fire and the weather. In one respect the Burmese soldier has a decided advantage over a more civilised foe, as practically he provides his own commissariat. At one end of his rifle is his sleeping mat, at the other his cooking-pot. Around his waist he carries a supply of rice, and for other provisions he depends upon the resources of the country through which he passes. The Burmese are regarded as adepts in river fighting. There are a number of war-boats on the Irrawaddy, mainly supplied by towns and villages on the river, which are under an obligation to provide a certain number of boats, with their crews of rowing and fighting men, from fifty to seventy of whom are carried by each boat. In the last Burmese War a great deal of annoyance was caused by fire-boats freighted with highly inflammable material. Comparatively little difficulty in dealing with the river craft is now anticipated, and maritime and other guns, supplemented by rockets, will probably make short work of any opposition that may be offered on the river.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY.

The first book of a long-promised series on British Sports and Pastimes, to be published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., is a volume entitled *Hunting*, edited by the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Mowbray Morris, and adorned with many clever illustrations from the pencils of Mr. John Sturgess and Mr. John Charlton. From a Master of Hounds whose vast experience and acknowledged skill in woodcraft qualify him to speak with authority upon every detail and phase of fox-hunting, thoughts no less original than interesting might have been looked for, to say nothing of the fund of entertaining reminiscences that such a genial sportsman must have accumulated. Anybody turning over the leaves of this book on Hunting in search of novel ideas or fresh incidents, will be grievously disappointed. The work is brightened by many anecdotes, but it may safely be said that every one of these will be familiar as an old friend to diligent readers of the "Druid," "Nimrod," "Cecil," and the immortal "Mr. Jorrocks." The pages of *Surtees*, *Apperley*, *Dixon*, *Whyte-Melville*, *Harry Hieover*, *Charles Kingsley*, *wise old Gervase Markham*, and many writers less widely known to fame, have been so ruthlessly placed under requisition that the bulk of the volume is little better than a compilation. Exception must, however, be made in favour of one section that treats of "The Otter and His Ways," which is evidently from the pen of the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, who has so often delighted lovers of rural scenes with essays on similar subjects; and of a very entertaining chapter on "The Rider," whose various peculiarities have been happily hit off by one who is, obviously, an accomplished performer across country. The author's identity is not disclosed, but there can be little difficulty in guessing which of the three contributors whose names are on the title-page—the Earl of Suffolk, Mr. A. E. T. Watson, and Mr. Digby Collins—was best qualified to deal with such a theme. Even the passages that breathe most of the chief editor's personality are sadly disappointing. From all his vast storehouse of sporting knowledge he draws but a meagre supply of information for the inexperienced to profit by. On the duties of huntsman and whipper-in he says much less than expectant readers had been led to hope, and does not say that little very well. There is a long dissertation on "The Stag," that follows Dr. Palk Collyns's "Chase of the Wild Red-Deer" almost slavishly; and whenever the writer ventures to stray from the side of that skilful guide and mentor he comes perilously near to floundering in the bogs of misapprehension. His description of harbouring will not be recognised by any follower of the "Devon and Somerset" as a picture true to life; and to speak over and over again of "the Exmoors" instead of "Exmoor" shows a lamentable lack of local knowledge on the part of one who is described in the preface as an expert. The volume is full enough of information for novices, but sportsmen will not find in it much that is new to them. The illustrations, however, are, with one or two exceptions, admirable. Mr. Charlton's bits of animal life are charming, and the riders limned by John Sturgess sit their horses like true workmen.

Our Portrait of General Prendergast, the commander of the Burmah Expedition, is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

A loan collection of Egyptian and Soudanese arms, accoutrements, and relics was opened on Thursday afternoon, in the Grand Saloon at Drury-Lane. Lord Wolseley has sent, amongst other things, the chain armour given him by the Khedive, and Arabi's pistols. Sir Gerald Graham contributes the kourbash given him as a parting present, and Osman Digna's Koran. Admiral Hewett exhibits his Abyssinian robes of honour. Colonel Kitchener (now on his road to Zanzibar) lends his Arab costume and a piece of carpet from Gordon's room at Khartoum; and we are also to have Major Pigott's famous hog-spear, which led the "D" company of Mounted Infantry to victory. Lord Dundonald's and Colonel Paget's trophies; Mr. Villiers', Mr. Prior's, and Mr. Caton Woodville's sketches, and Colonel Eaton's famous medals.

THE CHURCH.

The Dean of Westminster proposes to give a course of expository lectures on the Book of Job (revised version), in the choir of Westminster Abbey, on Saturday afternoons. The first lecture will be given to-day.

The Rev. Edwin R. Ward, Curate of West Horsley, Surrey, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich. Mr. Ward has for some time past taken an active part in the formation of a Clergy Pensions Fund.

The new Gothic Church of St. Mary, erected in the suburbs of Doncaster, has been consecrated by the Archbishop of York. Sir Edmund Beckett prepared the plans and gave £200 towards the building fund. The Dean of Llandaff gave £100, and Messrs. Beckett and Co., bankers, £500.

At a banquet given by the Mayor at Croydon yesterday week, the Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to the toast of the clergy and ministers of all denominations, expressed his affection for many of the ministers of religion who belonged to other denominations than his own, to whom he owed much.

Mr. F. H. Jeune, barrister, has recently been appointed to the Chancellorship of the diocese of St. Asaph, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Maurice Bonnor, Dean of Bangor. Mr. Jeune has also been appointed Chancellor of the diocese of St. Albans, on the resignation by Dr. J. E. P. Robertson.

A beautiful stained-glass window was last week put in the chancel of Corley church, near Coventry, by Mrs. Hollick, of Fillongley Grange, to the memory of her father, mother, and family. The subject is the Baptism of our blessed Lord. The artists, well known for good work, are Messrs. Heaton, Bayne, and Butler.

A new church in the Yorkshire parish of Hudswell, has been opened, nearly free of debt, by the Bishop of Ripon. The church, which stands on an eminence, replaces one of the date 1100, which had gradually fallen into ruins. The Earl of Zetland, who laid the corner-stone, has taken great interest in the work.

The Bishop of London has issued a circular stating that he will be very glad if the clergy throughout the diocese will support the Church of England Temperance Society by sermons, and, if possible, offertories, on Sunday, May 9, 1886. That society, he says, is doing a much-needed work in a most excellent way.

The Bishop of St. Alban's will on Wednesday next consecrate the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Walthamstow, being the second of the seven churches projected by the Bishop of St. Albans' East London Fund. The church, schools, and site will cost nearly £10,500, which has been contributed by the Diocesan Fund, Mr. Richard Foster, and others.

The living of Upper Ottery, near Honiton, Devon, of the value of £392 a year, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Lowe, who had held the same for forty-four years; and the living of Denton, near Grantham, of the value of £895 a year, is placed at the disposal of the Bishop of the diocese by the death of the Rev. George T. Potchete.

A meeting, attended by about 3000 persons, was held on Monday night, at Middlesbrough, under the auspices of the Church Defence Institution. The Archbishop of York spoke of the good work performed by the Church of England and of the impossibility of taking away from her the endowments which had been left to her. Resolutions deprecating any interference with the Church were unanimously passed.

Under distinguished patronage, a bazaar in aid of the funds of the new Church of All Saints, Tufnell Park, was opened on Tuesday in the Athenaeum, Camden-road. Some time ago Princess Christian had graciously arranged to perform the opening ceremony, but unfortunately a cold, which confined her Royal Highness to her room, prevented her attendance on Tuesday. Her Royal Highness wrote to the incumbent, the Rev. E. A. B. Sanders, expressing her sincere regret at her enforced inability to be present, and asked the rev. gentleman, and those associated with him, to accept the services of her daughter, Princess Victoria, in opening the bazaar. The youthful Princess was received with every demonstration of cordiality. The Rev. A. B. Sanders made a brief statement with regard to the establishment of All Saints', and the work which was being carried on in connection with it; and Princess Victoria, having performed the opening ceremony, visited in their order the several stalls and made a number of purchases.

A conference of Clergy and Laity was held at Canterbury on Tuesday, to discuss the question of Disestablishment. Dean Payne Smith and other members of the Cathedral Chapter took part in the conference, and the Laity were represented by the Mayor of the city and a large body of churchwardens. The Rev. Thomas Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, opened the proceedings with a speech on the prospects of Disestablishment and its inevitable results. He was followed by other speakers, all of whom deprecated the severance of Church and State, and the threatened confiscation of the revenues of the Church. Eventually a resolution was carried unanimously, to the effect "That this Conference deplores the present agitation for Disestablishment and Disendowment, believing that so stupendous a change would be for the injury alike of the Church and State, and urges upon the Archbishops to take immediate counsel for the bringing forward of a measure of large and necessary reform in the Church." In the evening a public meeting was held at the Music-hall in support of a Church Defence Association.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.

Some graceful specimens of these seasonable congratulatory gifts, pleasing mementoes of friendship and affection, have been received thus early. Mr. Bernhard Ollendorff, of 4, Jewin-street, sends us samples of his Christmas and New-Year cards, of great variety, good in design and brilliantly executed.—Specimens have also been received from Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, of 41, Jewin-street—beautifully executed, from charming designs by Charles G. Noakes, Fred. Hines, B. D. Sigmund, Jane M. Dealy, Ernest Wilson, F. C. and A. Price, Percy Robertson, Frank Feller, W. J. Hodgson, Alice West, Albert Bowers, and others. Only a few comic ones, and those in good taste, we are happy to see, are published by both these firms.—Praise is due to Miss E. St. B. Holland, of the Deaconess House, Mildmay Park, for the chaste elegance of her Mildmay Illuminated Packets. It may not be amiss to state that these cards are obtainable only from Miss Holland at the address given above.—Messrs. Nelson and Sons publish picturesque views of English, Scottish, and Irish scenery, bearing Christmas and New-Year mottoes, and exquisitely printed in chromo-lithography on handsome cards.—Mr. Thomas Stokoe, of Market Hill, Clare, Suffolk, has sent three or four quaintly designed cards, with views in the centre.

Miss Braddon's Christmas Annual, "The Misletoe Bough," has been issued. The stories are varied and entertaining, and the illustrations are good. Messrs. J. and R. Maxwell are the publishers.

SKETCHES AT BRIGHTON.

"London-super-Mare," as it has been called, the lively seaside town which stretches what Macaulay has termed "its gay and fantastic front," its esplanades, terraces, squares, and ranges of bright-looking houses far beyond and far up the hill-sides, a length exceeding two miles on the sunny coast of Sussex, centreing in the Old Steyne and the Georgian whim of a Pavilion in the Regency Chinese style, is a jolly place of recreation for people who do not want to be too quiet and retired. There is plenty of light and air, and a wide open sea; breezy Downs rising behind the town; sufficient bustle and shopping in the streets; first-class hotels, and means of dining with luxury; a variety of public amusements, and speedy access to the metropolis, of which Brighton, in spite of fifty miles' distance, may almost be reckoned a marine suburb. From the heights of Kemp Town, at its eastern extremity, to the new West Brighton that has supplanted, with stately gentility, the ancient village of Hove, this town has put on a distinguished aspect which is not provincial, though not exactly metropolitan, and belongs to the world of English society, more than to the single county of Sussex. It is a winter residence for many families, as well as a summer resort for sea-bathers, affording home conveniences, and easy communication with friends, to those of London connections, and being rather more within easy reach than Hastings and St. Leonards, Eastbourne, or Folkestone. The attractions of Brighton are not to be denied; and the public spirit of its inhabitants has improved its natural advantages with a Pier, an Aquarium, Baths, and other institutions which are justly admired.

Our Artist, however, looking more to the human than to the local interests of the Brighton season, has found among the daily moving crowds of visitors a few subjects for his pencil, which are characteristic of a state of general leisure and decorous relaxation. It is not the time of cheap holiday trips for third-class London passengers and tumultuous rushes to the beach, where countless Toms, Dicks, and Harrys, with their too demonstrative lady companions, make a scene like Hampstead-heath on a Bank Holiday in sight of the heaving billows of the Channel. Most of these figures are those of members of the families who choose a temporary residence, late in autumn, far removed from London fog and drizzle, seeking the prolonged benefit of a comparatively mild atmosphere and some days of unclouded sky. It is pleasant, especially, to watch the children out of doors; the little girl in her goat-carriage, gravely listening to the talk of a boy-lover, in sailor costume, who walks beside her; the other young would-be sailor, who carries a ship of his own to be launched in a pebbly pool on the shore, left by the receding tide; the active young couple playing with battledores and shuttlecock in Preston Park.

Music is heard on the Parade, where an accomplished family of youthful professionals, with violin and violoncello, flute and clarinet, and the little one beating a kettledrum, work sweetly together for the pence, and we hope the six-pences, which they have fairly deserved. An old resident, perhaps a native townsman of Brighton, having nothing particular to do, and knowing all the fixtures of the place, contents himself with inspecting the newly-arrived company, while smoking his accustomed morning pipe. Pretty girls, for whose presence we silently return admiring thanks in all places and at all times, are not absent from the scene at Brighton; but why has one of the prettiest indulged so odd a fancy in dress as to display flowers on the surface of a fur tippet? Yonder, on a corner-seat of the Pier, out of hearing but not out of sight, a young gentleman and a young lady have something to say to each other, which is surely very earnest, and ought not to be called "flirting." We sincerely wish them well, and hope that this means a real attachment, under favourable auspices, which will secure their mutual happiness for life. Is that other young lady who sits discreetly apart, a sister, a cousin, or an intimate friend, knowing the subject of their private conference, and forcing herself to look far away, beyond the expanse of waves, at the steamer which is coming up the Channel? She will expect to be told all that "he" said, when the other "she" has rejoined her for the walk home together; and if these chapters of Brighton history, for one year, could be revealed in print, we should not be in want of novels to interest the sex.

Again the Board of Trade returns show a large falling off in the value both of imports and exports for October.

The Balloon Society, which takes many persons and objects under its wing, has made M. Pasteur a life member of the society, and resolved that its gold medal be presented to him for his researches in the investigation of the causes and cure of hydrophobia.

In the Music-Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the Marquis of Ripon gave the opening address in connection with the winter session of lectures under the auspices of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, taking India as his theme. There was a large attendance. Lord Rosebery presided.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the St. James's Banqueting-hall, Regent-street, on Tuesday night, the Duke of Manchester presiding, Sir Charles Warren read a paper entitled "Our Portion in South Africa." He said that unless we were prepared to give the natives a protectorate such as they desired, just, equitable, and powerful, it would be better to leave them alone.

The result of the Queen's Scholarship examination qualifying for admission into training-colleges and for the office of teacher has just been made known by the Education Department. In England and Wales 1965 males were examined, of whom 1277 passed, while 2938 females were examined, of whom 1969 passed. The first male candidate on the list is P. Asbury, Laxon-street Board School, Bermondsey; and the first female is K. Deane, Camden-street and Pratt-street Board Schools, Camden Town.

Arrangements have been made for holding a third series of the Cinderella private subscription dances, which for the past two years have been socially unqualified successes, and, financially, of considerable benefit to that excellent institution the Chelsea Hospital for Women. As every intending subscriber must be personally vouched for by a patroness or steward, the high character and tone of these assemblies are assured. They will be held, as before, at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Thursdays, Dec. 3 and 17, 1885; and Wednesdays, Jan. 13 and 27, and Feb. 10 and 24, 1886.

The committee of the Royal Humane Society has conferred its medal upon W. White, a boy of thirteen, who during the bathing season saved the lives of two other boys, within a few minutes of each other, at Sheerness. White had just come out of the water, and had partially dressed, when he observed Sidney Yelland, aged ten, struggling in the water, having got out of his depth. He plunged in and rescued the lad, and immediately after saw another boy, Reginald Waters, fall from a groin, and being carried out to sea by the receding tide. White again entered the water, and saved the second boy out of eight feet of water.



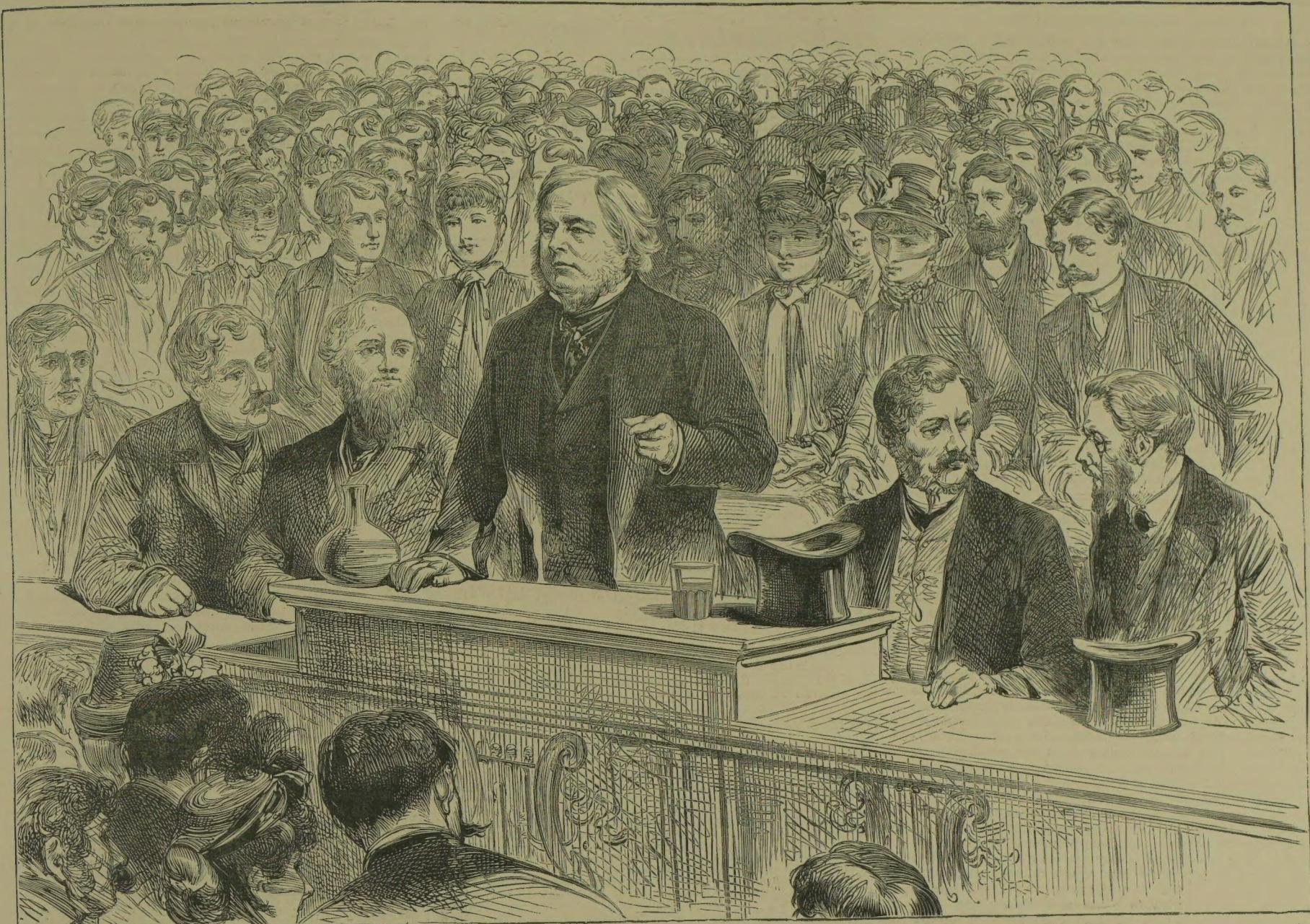
1. A sailor and his ship.
2. An infant carriage belle.

3. A Brighton native.
4. In Preston Park.

5. An artist family on the Parade.
6. Flowers on the fur—a novel combination.

7. The flirting corner on the Pier.

SKETCHES AT BRIGHTON.



ELECTION SKETCHES: MR. JOHN BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.



"FREE EDUCATION."

"A WOOD NYMPH."

This characteristic example of the works of Jean Baptiste Greuze is copied for our Extra Supplement by permission of the owner, Mr. Frederick Callond. The French painter, who was born near Macon in 1725, and died at the Louvre in 1805, is especially celebrated for his single figures of lovely young girls and children. There is a peculiar charm about his creations, which are expressive of innocent freedom and tenderness, without any affectation beyond what is natural, perhaps, to the infancy of the sex; and his colouring is delicate and agreeable, while the graceful management of outline, and the blending of shadow tints, show high executive skill in this department of art. The "Wood Nymph," so called, is not the least attractive of Greuze's fancy pictures; the flowing lines of the abundant hair, and of the falling drapery, set off the beauty of the youthful female form; and the eyes and lips, with the startled but fearless expression of the face, catch the beholder's attention. The title is apparently justified by the simple head-wreath of leaves plucked from a tree in the forest. This young lady has never been at a fashionable boarding-school; but she looks very pretty where she is, and she belongs to the world of imagination:—

A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay;
She was a phantom of delight,
When first she gleamed upon my sight.

It is the privilege of Art to fix these fairy phantoms on the canvas, and to preserve them for those who, being no poets, have not seen the vision in the haunted woods.

"FREE EDUCATION."

All teachable animals may, in the opinion of zealous educationists, have an abstract right to be taught; and the question that remains, is, who should pay for their teaching? Some children are taught for love, or from a sense of parental, social, or Christian duty. These higher motives, the best that can prompt any of us to undertake the cost and trouble of giving instruction to the youth of mankind, without the consideration of "school pence," will hardly provide the most elementary tuition for the lower domestic animals. It is true that many dogs get a good deal of teaching; some for sporting purposes, as the pointer, the setter, and the retriever; others, like the turnspit of former days, that they may help in the kitchen; and others have been trained to draw small carts, and to do various services for their masters. There is a class of showmen, also, who rely on performing dogs for popular entertainment; but the discipline, often too severe, by which these exhibitors produce the feats of canine docility and versatility, is the result of sordid calculations. "Free Education," it seems now to be understood, means that which is gratuitously bestowed with no pecuniary remuneration, or any other form of payment, extracted from the recipient of instruction. It is, on the other hand, compulsory and not free under the modern School Boards, by a law which obliges parents to make them attend, whether they like it or not, though no Act of Parliament or magistrate's order can make them learn a lesson. Compulsory, too, without even Lord Randolph Churchill's reduced charge of a penny a week, is the process of teaching this fortunate cur to smoke a pipe, or at least to hold the pipe in his mouth, which does not appear so useful an accomplishment that an intelligent dog would desire it for his advancement in life. The boy, if he were asked what it is done for, would answer that he does it "for fun," and he is free to do so; but the dog has no option; and the painful constraint of this unwilling pupil is watched by the smaller dogs with manifest anxiety lest their own turn should come next. They will probably be allowed a respite from educational torture until they grow bigger, and perhaps they will run away from the school. The fine large sheep-dog, a graduate in his own line of proficiency, takes the matter very complacently, sitting by his master's side with a grave air of superior wisdom, and thinking it is all right for youngsters and social inferiors to be made to learn lessons against their will.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts left London yesterday week for India to assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief of that Empire. A distinguished company was present at Victoria Station to bid the gallant officer adieu.

Lord Londesborough, while shooting yesterday week on his Selby estate, was struck by a shot from his own gun. The shot struck a stone, and, rebounding, inflicted a severe cut under his Lordship's right eye.

Lord Fife was on the 5th inst. entertained at a banquet at Macduff; and, in reply to a toast, dealt with the land question, advocating peasant proprietorships, and expressed his willingness to sell his farms to any of his tenantry who were able to buy and successfully farm them. He also declared himself opposed to entail and primogeniture.

The International Inventions Exhibition was closed on Monday night at ten o'clock, after a successful season of six months, without any official ceremony. In the evening Princess Mary Adelaide, with her daughter, escorted by Sir Francis Bolton, passed through the galleries and foreign courts and entered the pavilion under the central dome, where they remained some time admiring the illuminations, which on this occasion were considerably augmented in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday. The total number of visitors since the opening has been 3,760,581, making a daily average of 23,071.—For the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of next year the provincial Mayors will be invited to encourage organisations amongst the working men somewhat on the Christmas goose-club principle, with a view to their visiting London in comfort and under the most favourable conditions. Sir Samuel Davenport has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for South Australia at the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORES Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six daily. 1s.

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ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1855, THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. Celebrated the COMMENCEMENT of THEIR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, where they have given NINE PERFORMANCES PER WEEK, in one continuous season, since Sept. 18, 1855. The occasion was duly celebrated by the introduction of AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Tickets and Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from 9.30 till Seven.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo-Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

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STORIES.

MR. BLODGETS' APOLOGY	By James Payn.
A BRIGHT ENDING	By B. L. Farjeon.
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BIRTH.

On the 28th ult., at Staten Island, New York, the wife of C. H. Gostenhofer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd ult., at Lake Creek, Uvalde County, Texas, by the Rev. James Galbraith, M.A., John, third son of John Molesworth, of Townhouse, near Littleborough, Lancashire, to Emily Mandie, fifth daughter of the Rev. Henry Mitchell, Vicar of Bosham, Sussex.

DEATH.

On the 30th ult., at Gladstone-road, Chesterfield, Frances Elizabeth, widow of the late Alfred Alderson, solicitor, Eckington, aged 61 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL, and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD. DARK DAYS, by J. Comyns Carr and Hugh Conway. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. Mr. H. Beetham-Tre, Mr. C. Sugden, Mr. R. Pateman, Mr. E. Maurice, Mr. I. B. Durham, Mr. Forbes Dawson, Mr. Harrimor; Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Helen Forsyth, and Miss Lingard. Booking-office open daily, Ten till Five. No fees.—HAYMARKET.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills. 117th Title. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked in advance, or by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, a New Play, by Henry A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled HOODMAN BLIND. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Williams, C. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hudson, C. Fulton, Evans, Bertram, Elliott, Barrington, &c., and George Barrett; Miss Eastlake, Mesdames Huntley, Cooke, Clitheroe, &c. Prices: Private Boxes, £1 to £9 9s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Box-office, 4.30 to Five. No fees. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Coode. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF HOODMAN BLIND EVERY SATURDAY.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.45. THE CASTING VOTE. Followed by, at Nine, the very successful Farce, in Three Acts, by R. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For Call, and daily papers. Doors open at 7.30, commence at 7.45. Carriages at Eleven. Box-office open Eleven to Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3700). MATINEE of GREAT PINK PEARL, SATURDAY NEXT, at Three. Preceded by Comedietta at 2.15. Doors open at Two. Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS' Matinee Dec. 2. Special Programme.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEK-DAY.—A First-Class Cheap Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m. Day Return Tickets 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car; available to return by the 3.45 p.m. Pullman Express-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—First-Class Cheap Trains from Victoria 10.45 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-Room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

BRIGHTON.—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.—EVERY SATURDAY. Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon, calling at East Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

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(By order.) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MUSIC.

We were only able last week to give a brief record of the fact of the opening of the fifteenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society with the first grand performance of Gounod's oratorio, "Mors et Vita," since its production at the Birmingham Festival in August. In its rendering last week, as already said, three of the solo vocalists—Madame Albani, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—were the same as at Birmingham, Madame Patey having been replaced by Miss Hilda Wilson, who acquitted herself well in the important contralto solo music. The admirable performances of the three first-named vocalists were repetitions of excellences already spoken of in notices of the Birmingham Festival. The Albert Hall Choir gave the choral music with grand effect, and the orchestral details (prominent features of the score) were adequately realised. There was a very large attendance. The oratorio is to be repeated this (Saturday) afternoon with the same solo vocalists.

Madame Adelina Patti's only appearance in London this season took place last Saturday afternoon at Mr. George Watts's annual grand concert at St. James's Hall, his death a few hours previously having given a mournful interest to the occasion. Madame Patti sang with her usual splendour of voice and style, the solo pieces put down for her in the programme—Verdi's "Ah! fors è lui"; Dr. Engel's song, "Darling Mine"; and Gounod's "Ave Maria" (founded on a Prelude by Bach), besides replying to the encore of each; and she was also associated with Madame Trebelli in Rossini's duet, "Giorno d' orrore." Many other eminent artists contributed to a long and varied selection of vocal and instrumental music, and Miss A. Dethon gave a recitation.

A series of four performances, entitled the Brinsmead Symphony Concerts, opened at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon. The arrangements made by the eminent pianoforte firm of Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons are on an extensive and liberal scale, and will supply attractive concerts at moderate prices; and at a season when there are comparatively few opportunities offered to the London public of hearing great works performed with a grand orchestra and eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists. The opening concert proved that the band—led by Mr. Carrodus—is of ample proportions and of high capability. Some occasional undue prominence of the brass instruments might advantageously be checked. The orchestral pieces were:—Mendelssohn's overture to "Melusina"; the third movement of Moszkowski's symphonic poem, "Joan of Arc"; Mr. Prout's third symphony, and Liszt's first Hungarian Rhapsody. The Chevalier Emil Bach played Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat with care, but with some want of the requisite breadth of style; and Mr. Maas sang finely in Mozart's aria, "Dalla sua pace," and Gounod's scena, "Lend me your aid." Mr. George Mount conducted, with the exception of Mr. Prout's symphony, the performance of which was directed by himself. The second concert takes place on Nov. 21. The proceeds of these performances are to be bestowed on various charitable institutions.

The Monday Popular Concerts opened their twenty-eighth season at St. James's Hall this week, the first of the afternoon performances taking place to-day (Saturday). On the earlier occasion the string quartets were finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, and MM. Ries, Holländer, and F. Néruda. The lady violinist played some solo pieces with brilliant effect, and M. Pachmann rendered pianoforte solos with admirable skill. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and Signor Romili the accompanist.

Mr. and Mrs. Henschel gave a very interesting recital of vocal music at Prince's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when each vocalist sang with much effect, both separately and in duets; the music having been of various styles and periods.

The important scheme of Novello's oratorio concerts was inaugurated at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, with a performance

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The critical political campaign of 1885 has begun in earnest. With much of the matchless energy and remarkable vivacity of old, the veteran Leader of the Liberal Party on Monday infused some of his indomitable spirit into the various parties of Liberals he briefly addressed at the stations between Chester and Edinburgh. Arrived in Midlothian amid a scene of much enthusiasm, Mr. Gladstone promptly put himself at the head of his numerous army, and lost no time in boldly delivering battle. Earlier in the field, the Marquis of Salisbury has inspired the Conservative Party with similar enthusiasm. Thanks to the ballot, there's a fair field and no favour. Under these circumstances, the issue of this gravely important contest is awaited by the country without anxiety.

If the Prime Minister, with plenty of caustic wit and humour, confined himself mainly at the recent meeting in the Victoria Music-Hall to pleading on behalf of the "Fair Trade" movement (that being the modern euphemism for the old cry of "Protection") and to defending the Church of England afresh with an earnestness and an energy suitable to the national importance of the theme, the noble Marquis offered a rich variety of Imperial courses to his hosts and guests at the Guildhall Banquet last Monday evening. It was noticed with regret that Lord Salisbury (who wore the Ministerial uniform, and was decorated with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter) still carried his right arm in a sling, and looked pale and worn. His Lordship must have been glad of one thing—the exemplary brevity of the new Lord Mayor's speeches. Having himself to survey the whole globe for the benefit of the goodly company, Lord Salisbury, devout admirer though he is of tereness, was perforce compelled to dwell for a considerable time on our relations with foreign Powers. The Premier and Foreign Secretary commenced most happily by quoting Lord Beaconsfield's memorable words, applying them to the late dispute regarding the Afghan frontier:—"There is room in Asia for Russia and for England." Cheers indorsed his firm intimation of the need of chastising King Theebaw, the treacherous Sovereign of Burmah; likewise his roseate picture of a flourishing Egypt springing up under the benign influence of his arch-magician, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. This glowing passage, somewhat reminiscent of the "Arabian Nights," was succeeded by a rather sanguine reference to the Roumelian Difficulty, which was presumably to be settled by the administration of "a bottle of champagne" to the lively Prince of the Balkan Peninsula. At the same time, Servia and Greece received a significant hint that they were not justified in carving slices out of Turkey to recompense them for the aggrandisement of Bulgaria. Coming to Home Affairs, Lord Salisbury sided with the City Corporation in their antagonism to the proposal for one large municipality for the metropolis, and plumped for separate governments in "small areas." But that is the system under which London suffers at present, it may be objected. Lord Carnarvon was then lauded for his genial rule in Ireland; and "Boycotters" received a warning. The proposals "to separate Church and State" were stigmatised in the earnest peroration. But to this charge Mr. Gladstone, as the authorised Liberal Leader, has conclusively repeated in the most emphatic terms this week that there is no intention on the part of any of the Opposition chiefs to propose or suggest Disestablishment. It cannot be denied that Mr. Gladstone is, personally, quite as stanch a Churchman as the Marquis of Salisbury.

"Liberal Unity"! That was the keynote of the series of short speeches Mr. Gladstone fired off on the way from Hawarden to Midlothian last Monday. As on most important occasions in Parliament, so on this lively railway journey, Mr. Gladstone jauntily wore in his button-hole a flower, doubtless placed there by Mrs. Gladstone, who accompanied the ex-Premier, with Miss Gladstone, and Mr. Henry Gladstone. The right hon. gentleman, who was in good voice, and in the best of spirits, replied to a congratulatory address at Chester that he was going "to Midlothian, not so much for the purpose of securing my own election as to perform the duty that belongs to me of teaching and preaching the unity of the party." At Wigan Mr. Gladstone claimed for the Liberal Party the entire credit for the granting of the County Franchise, and remarked that he was very near becoming member for Wigan thirty-nine years ago. At Preston, he demolished the "Fair Trade" delusion by a few pregnant facts as to "Free Trade." At Carlisle, his duties as Liberal Leader were defined. Finally, Edinburgh was rewarded for its signally hearty and enthusiastic welcome to the illustrious statesman by Mr. Gladstone's delivery of his first great speech of the campaign in the Albert Hall. This was confined almost altogether to a clear and trenchant exposition of his views on the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone's luminous statement amounted to an emphatic declaration that the integrity of the islands forming the United Kingdom should be maintained at any cost; but that the fullest measure of self-government should be given to Ireland that was compatible with the safety of the realm. Albeit, Mr. Gladstone spoke for fifty minutes, his voice was resonant to the last. Reserving himself for Wednesday to speak as an earnest Churchman on the strength of the Church of England, Mr. Gladstone has spent most of the week quietly with the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Dalmeny; but it is probable that he will speak at the banquet to be given to Lord Rosebery on Friday.

Mr. Parnell was quick to answer Mr. Gladstone. Speaking at Liverpool on Tuesday, the astute leader of the Irish Nationalist Party appealed to Mr. Gladstone to propound his scheme of Irish self-government at once, in order that, if the plan should pass through the House of Commons, the Lords should have no fair excuse for throwing out a measure sanctioned by the public at the General Election. But it may be that Mr. Parnell will not catch the Midlothian weazel asleep on this point or on any other.

So difficult is it to mirror upon a printed page the excitement and enthusiasm of an election meeting in such lively times as these that the comparatively quiet nature of the Sketches engraved this week will be excused. John Bright at Birmingham! Only those who have witnessed the enthusiastic admiration shown for Mr. Bright by his Birmingham constituents can realise the heartiness of such demonstrations. Mr. Bright is portrayed in the act of addressing one of these great meetings in the Townhall. It has been objected by some shallow critics of Mr. Bright's eloquent addresses on the Thursday and Friday of last week, that he does but relate a thrice-told tale in expatiating on the benefits conferred on this country by the abolition of the Corn Laws and by the adoption of the policy of Free Trade. But what stronger justification can Mr. Bright have than the insidious recommendation by his opponents of Protection under the guise of "Fair Trade"? None. The veteran Free Trader, whose silvery eloquence is yet unrivalled, will to a certainty be returned by such a majority over Lord Randolph Churchill as to teach that waspish young politician the lesson he sorely needs. It should be added here that Mr. Chamberlain's plain exposure of the delusive character of so-called "Fair Trade" in his speech of Tuesday was as seasonable as Mr. Bright's.

The Election Sketches of the Irish Party at Glasgow illustrate the comprehensiveness of Mr. Parnell's organisation to secure the success of his policy at the General Election. Not only in Ireland, but also on this side of St. George's Channel, there is a vast network, the strings of which are held by Mr. Parnell and by his indefatigable and eloquent lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P. (whom the Home Rule Leader recommended to the Irish division of Liverpool on Tuesday). Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has considerable oratorical power and literary ability, is depicted among the Irish delegates in the page Illustration, which also includes Sketches more or less lifelike of Mr. Joseph Biggar, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. William O'Brien, the fiery Editor of *United Ireland*.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Miss Violet Melnotte, the new manageress of the Comedy Theatre, has made the little house brighter and prettier than it ever was before, and has had the good luck to secure an amusing and withal melodious opera. Mr. Harry Paulton, in "Erminie," shows us all that he has not forgotten the adventures of Robert Macaire and Jacques Strop, and M. Jakobowski proves that he has a retentive ear for well-known strains of popular music; but the audience does not relish the entertainment one whit the less because of the old French melodrama or the cosmopolitan tunes. Contempt is the very last thing that familiarity in music suggests. A cynic, sitting in the stalls on the first night of "Erminie," suggested, as the opera went on, that the authors had so exhausted themselves at the outset in their praiseworthy efforts to imitate the drama and music that had gone before, that they ended by being original and dull! Such a verdict is, no doubt, far too severe; but, musically and dramatically considered, the new opera, like most of its fellows, begins far better than it ends. We can never have too much of the singing of Miss Florence St. John, but there are moments when the humour of the more boisterous comedy appears to be exhausted. Mr. Frank Wyatt, with his touch-and-go fantastic manner, is exactly suited to the operatic Robert Macaire. He is active, interesting, and full of resource. No one but a light comedian with a style of his own should attempt such a character, which requires dash and high spirits at the topmost pressure. Fechter's Macaire was deliberately imitated from Frederic Lemaître, with certain melodramatic improvements super-added, such as the central staircase, down which the actor tumbled, when shot, into the arms of his son. The staircase, by-the-way, appears in the new Comedy version, but there is no shooting or tumbling there. Irving's Macaire is a creation of his own, and, strange to say, it is one of the characters that he likes to play better than any other. Mr. Wyatt's fantastic Robert has the comic opera touch about it. There is a suspicion of Trénitz in this active and daring adventurer. In his way, and all difficulties taken into account, the Jacques Strop of Harry Paulton is as amusing as the version of this comic scoundrel given by Widdicombe & Toole, to the latter of whom he bears a marvellous resemblance in this character. Mr. Paulton has here released himself from the fetters of the comic lecturer, and gives us as good a specimen of comic acting as we have ever seen from him. Add to these Miss M. A. Victor, one of the most genuinely comic actresses on the stage; Miss Kate Munroe, a pretty and popular soubrette; and Mr. Percy Compton, a very promising comic actor; and it cannot be said that the opera lacks humour so far as the interpretation is concerned. The delightful singing and phrasing of Miss St. John give all the requisite sentiment. There is no one on the stage who can sing a song with such delicacy and pathos, and her sweet voice improves as the years are added up to us. She can sing a dream-song in a village market-place or a lullaby in a ball-room, without calling up even one titter from her audience. In the face of the popular parody by Mr. Lionel Brough, Miss Atherton, and Mr. Willie Edouin, she can actually begin her inopportune lullaby with the fatal words, "Dear Mother!" But no one laughs when she begins to smile at her audience, and sing without the slightest effort or strain. To wed sensible words to these pretty songs and ballads seems still an impossibility. A dream-song suggests to the poet nothing more than a bird trilling at a maiden's "latticed window-sill," at midnight, and bearing her—the dissipated fellow, who must, of course, have been a nightingale—to realms of pure transcendent song. The sequel of the journey is hideous to contemplate. "But what grief was mine at finding, *On awaking with a scream*, Earth's surroundings all reminding Me, 'twas but a happy dream." Music publishers are directly responsible for the yearly perpetuation of the Poet Bunn. Hollow hearts will go on wearing masks until publishers are induced to understand the difference between graceful finish and hopeless bathos in song words. Magazine verse was never so good as at the present moment; song words, to judge from the quotations in the papers, were never so contemptible. However, what does it matter when musicians can set nonsense to music even better than sense, and when publishers seemingly insist upon the utter unintelligibility of the "Laura-Matilda" school? C. S.

At St. George's Hall, on Monday evening, Mr. Corney Grain gave his new musical sketch of the season entitled "Election Notes; or, the Troubles of a Candidate"—which kept the audience in a simmer of laughter. Mr. Malcolm Watson's "Fair Bequest" continues to attract.

The marriage of the Hon. William Frederick J. North, eldest son of Lord North, with Valerie Keppel, second daughter of Mr. Charles North, of Rougham Hall, Norfolk, was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Cadogan-terrace, last Saturday morning. Mr. D'Arcy was the bridegroom's best man; and there were three bridesmaids—Miss Hilda North, sister to the bride, the Hon. Mina North, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss May Keppel.

The friends and admirers of the late Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, are desirous of erecting to his memory a monument in Kensal-green Cemetery, where he lies interred. It is thought that many who knew him will like to join in this testimony of regard. Subscriptions of £1 or upwards will be received by Messrs. Case and Loudensack, Navy Agents, 1, James-street, Adelphi; and by Messrs. Holt and Co., Army Agents, 17, Whitehall-place. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen, headed by General the Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, R.N., G.C.B., &c., will carry out the necessary details.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate and on board boats lying off that place over thirteen tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of this more than nine tons came by land and the rest by water, eight tons were wet fish, and five tons shell-fish. The total weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate during the month was 10,952 tons, of which 7060 came by land, and 3892 tons by water. The fish seized included cod, haddock (three tons), herrings, lobsters, mussels (three tons), oysters, perch, periwinkles, roach, salmon, shrimps, skate, smelts, turbot, and whiting. At Farringdon Market 1 ton 4 cwt. was seized in the month, and at Columbia Market 7 cwt.

NOVELS.

Anything more fresh, original, interesting, graphic, and amusing than the early part of *Babylon*: by Grant Allen, otherwise "Cecil Power" (Chatto and Windus), has seldom or never been published. Nor is the continuation altogether unworthy of the excellent commencement and of the author's powers and reputation, although the story does show a tendency to drift into comparative commonplace about the time that the two heroes (for two there are) become established at Rome for the development of their artistic talents and for the accomplishment of their pecuniary fortunes. One is American, a heaven-born painter, the other is English, a heaven-born sculptor; they run, sometimes separately, sometimes together, through the three volumes into which the novel is divided, and the author's object is to show how, contrary to general experience, the gleam of genius they both exhibit as children is not a mere flash in the pan, and how they arrive in unusually quick time, and of course by extraordinary means, at fame, wealth, and married bliss. This process of running a pair of heroes, one American and the other English, almost necessitated the plan which the author has adopted in the opening portion of his narrative, and which may be termed the sandwich-plan; a bit of English life and scenery being inserted, from time to time, between two layers of American, until the principal characters are all brought together at Rome. This alternation, however, has by no means an unpleasant effect, though the work of construction may be thereby rendered a little more palpable than is generally considered to be consistent with the high artistic method, whereof one of the main characteristics is the care with which the signs of the machinery are as far as possible made imperceptible. The novel, be it added, is illustrated.

Wonderfully vivacious and pathetic in many parts, readable and entertaining throughout, though somewhat deficient in grace and refinement, is *In a Grass Country*: by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron (F. V. White and Co.), a novel in three volumes, containing not only an interesting and even a powerful story, with many picturesque scenes and striking situations, but also some pretty bold views and some strong common-sense. It is "a story of love and sport," and, for once, the sport is more interesting than the love; or rather the characters are more interesting in their capacity of sportsmen and sportswomen than in their capacity of lovers. With the exception, however, of the magnificent governess, who is not a sports-woman, and her lover who, though a sportsman, and a good one, is a suitor in ten thousand, bold as young Lochinvar and as firm and constant as a rock. The episode relating to the loves of this couple is very forcibly and charmingly treated. The most attractive and pathetic picture, nevertheless, is that in which we have a description of brotherly and sisterly love, a picture as touching as that of the friendship, affection, and perfect understanding that existed between Saul and Jonathan. When "little Tom," so called rather because he is the youngest of the family than because of diminutive size, is killed (as, no doubt, the exigencies of the novel required), the inclination would be to think that the story could have better spared a better character (only there is none better), and his removal (however necessary) from the scene will be received by most readers with reluctant, resentful, sulky acquiescence at the best. As for the hero, his removal, but for Eve Latimer's sake, might be borne with perfect equanimity and even cheerfulness; and, indeed, the story derives nearly the whole of its charm from the three brothers and one sister, that eccentric but entertaining family, who, voting with one accord that hunting alone was worth living for and that love and marriage were not worth a thought, clubbed their little fortunes together that they might keep a respectable number of hunters, took a sort of uninhabited lunatic asylum in the midland counties, and, with the sister to do the domestic honours of the establishment, and to be honoured as the queen thereof, settle down to a life of determined bachelorhood and spinsterhood. But "man proposes, &c.": he "proposes" even to the mistress of this extraordinary family.

Readers who like a quiet, pretty, well thought out, by no means uninteresting or unromantic, gracefully written, but somewhat diffusely told tale, can be strongly recommended to try *For Lilia*: by Rosa Nouchette Carey (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel which is far more likely to obtain the suffrages of women than of men. The fundamental idea is anything but new, inasmuch as novelists by the score have built up their work upon a foundation of "changelings"; but, as the story under consideration will prove, very dissimilar structures may be raised upon exactly the same basis. The tale is most remarkable for the many studies of character it contains, all good and some excellent, the women, very naturally, being better portraits than the men, of whom one only is of much account, whether as a prominent figure in the romance or as a specimen of humanity. It is the story, in the author's own words, "of a woman who, in spite of many imperfections, won for herself much love; who in after days would have amended the Litany, adding to it a special clause, 'From the sins of youth and from the beguiling subtlety of our own will we would fain be delivered.'" This concealed desire to amend the Litany (which many authorities would cite as a rare instance of such perfect composition that any attempt to amend it must necessarily spoil it) will seem to many readers the most heinous offence the young woman was ever guilty of; she cannot, therefore, have been very much worse than the majority of "us, miserable sinners."

The very impassioned tone, the very perilous scenes, which together account for the undoubted attractiveness of *Paul Sterne*: by Cicely Powell (John and Robert Maxwell) do not result in the awful catastrophe which it is impossible not to apprehend from almost the commencement to very near the conclusion of this romance; but it really seems as if the anticipated "faux pas" were avoided more by good luck than good management, and as if, in real life, so narrow an escape would be all but impossible. The burden of the romance is of a very unpleasant description: a married man makes hot love to a pretty—nay, lovely—sentimental school-girl, the daughter of his friend, and leads her into some very trying and compromising situations. The lover's very excuse, too, arises from what is in itself disagreeable to contemplate, and objectionable to discourse about; he has entered into a marriage of convenience with a woman who does not love him, but appears to be deeply in love with somebody else; and this pretty couple, this unattached husband and wife, agree—almost at the church door—to live as if there was no conjugal tie between them. Yet is the story so well written on the whole, so pathetic in parts, so poetical both in feeling and expression from time to time, and so embellished with flowers of poetry culled from the best masters, that whoever begins to read is likely to read on to the end, and to think that little or no apology is required for the somewhat "risky" matter which is necessarily introduced.

Dean O'Loughlin, whilst preparing to celebrate mass in the University College, Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Monday, fell dead, the cause being apoplexy.



1. Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., in the chair.
2. Steward at platform door.
3. The Editor of "United Ireland."

4. Delegate from Manchester, candidate for Leitrim.
5. Some of the delegates.
6. Mr. Redmond, M.P.

7. Mr. Lalor, delegate from London.
8. Rev. Canon Monaghan.
9. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the chair.



EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM EASTERN ROUMELIA.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A firm attitude is maintained in the money market, so that the exchanges are kept up to the extent possible with a 2 per cent standard at the Bank of England, but it is still doubtful if we can get through without an advance in the rate, notwithstanding that there are large amounts of sovereigns on their way from Australia and Ireland. In the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices is favourable for all but foreign securities. In these we are taking less and less interest, our people having a continuously increasing field in non-political countries like the States, Canada, and Australia. The foreign bourses are said to be short of stock, having oversold in expectation of war in Eastern Europe; but little heed is taken of that here, though there is an increasing disposition to think that peace will be preserved.

Canadian railway matters have made further progress within the past few days. The last rail of the Canadian Pacific Railway was secured on Saturday morning by the Hon. Donald A. Smith driving in the final spike. Her Majesty the Queen has, through the Governor-General of Canada, conveyed to the president of the road (Mr. George Stephen) her congratulations on the completion of that great task:—"Her Majesty has watched its progress with much interest, and hopes for the future success of a work of such value and importance to the empire." Lord Lansdowne himself telegraphs to Mr. Stephen:—"Accept my sincere congratulations on the completion of the road, and my best wishes for its success." Thus is concluded, without ostentation, a task of quite gigantic importance; and it has been carried out, in a period of very great financial depression, mainly through the personal wealth, high character, and never-wavering faith of two men—Mr. George Stephen and the Hon. Donald A. Smith, backed always by the people and the Government of Canada. What that enterprise means to international communication cannot yet be more than surmised. There is the authority of the first engineer in Canada, who has tested the service by going by the first train, for saying that it will presently be easy, by its aid, to get from Liverpool to the Pacific coast in ten days.

All concerned in transatlantic railway securities will know how to appreciate the telegrams published on Monday and since as to the agreement which has been come to by the Trunk lines. The general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway forwards to his board a message which clearly indicates that a general agreement has been come to, and that a "pooling" of receipts is to follow, with a further advance in rates. It seems, therefore, as if the main difficulty in the way of profitable railway business in the States is all but overcome. No set of investors will benefit more from this than those who hold Grand Trunk stocks. If the recent experience terminates now, the minimum position of the Grand Trunk earning power may be regarded as about equal to its bonded interest; and this is a great improvement upon what was experienced in the previous period of depression.

The decline in the Pennsylvania Railway dividend to 4 per cent per annum has had little effect, as everyone believes it is in the best interests of the property, and so long as the prospects are good the present counts for little. Yet so recently as 1882 and 1883 the dividend was 8½ per cent per annum, and the price of the shares (50 dols.) was then upwards of 70 dols. It has since been 50 dols., and is now approaching 60 dols.

Major-General Beadle, as chairman of the Donna Thereza Christina Railway Company, Limited, told his shareholders a day or two ago that he had studied the laws and regulations, reports, and concessions of the Brazilian Government, and he had quite come to the conclusion that it was never the intention of the Brazilian Legislature or of the executive Government, when the guarantee for a work was given, that less than the interest guaranteed should go to the shareholders. But the experience of thirty years, together with every business instinct, point in quite another direction. Those who obtain concessions from the Government undertake to build a given road for a sum of money not exceeding so much, and on the condition that they carry out their part of the contract the Government sees that they get 7 per cent on such capital. If the net revenue is insufficient, the Government finds the balance; but it never pays more than 7 per cent on the agreed sum. If, therefore, more capital is spent than is covered by the guarantee, or if the road does not earn its expenses, the sum received under the guarantee has to be spread over a wider surface, and the stockholders receive less all round. Both these contingencies have been experienced from the first. The Bahia and San Francisco road does not earn its working expenses, and the Recife and San Francisco Company have to pay on a larger capital than is covered by the guarantee. Besides, how else is the Government to secure the economical construction and working of the roads? Brazilian railway companies have been treated with a liberality not equalled by any other class.

The Mexican Railway continues to surprise the market. The dividend to be declared at the forthcoming meeting was not expected to go beyond the first preference stock, but the second preference is to have 3 per cent per annum. An important advance in the market value of the company's securities has followed. Mexico is in every way very low down just now, the result mainly of reaction from a period of inflation, but substantial recovery may apparently be looked for in time.

Under the lead of the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders, a committee has been appointed in connection with the affairs of the Mexican National Railway Company. Messrs. Matheson and Co. welcome its formation, and will co-operate with it.

Further Australian dividends are coming to hand, and they keep up to a good level. The London Chartered Bank of Australia rate is again 6, but the large sum of £20,000 is again added to the reserve out of the income of the half-year, making that fund £80,000. At this rate, the loss by fraud which fell on the fund last year will soon be made up. The Otago and Southland Investment Company dividend is again 10, and that of the Town and Country Bank of South Australia is again 7½.

The Beaumont Machine Tunnelling Company has been formed, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10, and £75,000 is now offered for subscription as Seven per Cent Preference shares. The company has been formed to take over the tunnel-driving business belonging to Colonel Beaumont and Mr. Bewick. The machinery is the same as that which has been employed on the Channel Tunnel works, and which was successfully used in completing the tunnel in the new red sandstone under the Mersey at Liverpool. A drawing and description of the machine was published in this Journal of Jan. 26, 1884, when the work was completed. The machine cuts a clean circular hole 8 ft. diameter, without the use of explosives, and can do this in all rocks except the hardest. The advantage of leaving the surrounding rock unshaken is obvious where the galleries required to be driven are in watery strata. In coal measures, especially where fire-damp is present, the danger attending the use of explosives is great. T. S.

THE REVOLUTION IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

The prospects of the revolution in favour of Bulgarian nationality in the province south of the Balkan mountains, which is styled by diplomats Eastern Roumelia, appear very gloomy. It seems to be regarded with disfavour, from different motives, both by Russia and Austria. A severe expression of Russian displeasure has been given, in the past week, by depriving Prince Alexander, the ruler of Bulgaria, of his honorary rank in the Russian army. King Milan of Servia, probably with some Austrian support, threatens to invade Bulgaria, laying claim to Widdin and Sofia as compensation for the enlargement of Bulgaria through the addition of Eastern Roumelia. The Turkish army is powerful enough, if allowed by the Great Empires, to put down all these small nations, and the only hope of peace lies in the adoption of wise resolutions by the Conference, which met at Constantinople on Saturday, again on Monday, and was to sit again on Thursday last. Great alarm and agitation prevail in the country, and many Jewish families, as well as Turkish, have fled to avoid the maltreatment which they might fear in the event of a popular insurrection. An incident of this kind is the subject of one of our illustrations. In all the Slav countries of Eastern Europe, in Bulgaria as well as in Servia, Roumania, and Southern Russia, the Jews form a separate part of the population, carrying on trade as shopkeepers, pedlars, sellers of liquor, and petty money-lenders, but frequently denounced by religious fanaticism, and obnoxious to the people on account of their pecuniary gains. They have usually been exposed to an outbreak of persecution in seasons of popular excitement, when they are insufficiently protected by the laws and government of those loosely organised States.

The population of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 815,000, of whom 573,000 are Bulgarians, 174,000 Turks or other Mohammedans, 42,000 Greeks, 19,000 Gipsies, and 4000 Jews. The population of Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, is about two millions. If a military intervention of the Sultan be authorised to prevent their union, however wrong such a decision may be considered, we cannot but see that, in the application of armed force, the Turks would possess decided advantages. From Constantinople a railway runs to the capital of Eastern Roumelia; but the rebels have severed this line at the frontier. Another line starts from the Aegean, and proceeds up the valley of the Maritza river to the revolted province, the distance from the sea to the Eastern Roumelian outposts not being more than one hundred miles. In the Black Sea, Eastern Roumelia possesses a seaboard, on which the Turks could make a descent, and at once get at the enemy. In this manner the Turks could strike at Eastern Roumelia in three directions with great rapidity; and the fact that the rebels have made such haste to blow up the bridges, destroy the telegraphs, and seize the strategical points on the frontier, shows that they appreciated the necessity of organising the defence of the province with the utmost possible speed. Since the Russo-Turkish war, the Porte has not made the fullest use of its opportunities for improving the army and navy; but it has the advantage of having both its land and sea forces massed well in hand near Constantinople, and easy, therefore, to set in motion, through the facilities afforded by the sea, for offensive and defensive purposes. A city like Constantinople, with over a million inhabitants, and so favourably situated for easy and rapid defence, is not in much danger from the disaffected elements of the Balkan Peninsula. The Adrianople district and the country generally between the Maritza river and the Black Sea may be looked upon as tolerably secure, as the Mussulman and non-Bulgar elements are large in the region, and the grip of the Turks upon it is stronger there than anywhere else. The river Maritza, almost navigable to Adrianople, close to the Eastern Roumelian frontier, serves as a barrier against the disaffected people of Macedonia, while Adrianople itself is too strong a fortress for the Bulgarians to pass. Thus, if we draw a line up from the Aegean Sea, the Maritza to Adrianople, and thence east to the Black Sea, we have inclosed what may be termed the outer bulwark of Constantinople, within which the Sultan's rule is safe. Adrianople is admirably placed to cover this. It is a large city, having 100,000 inhabitants; while Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, possesses only 25,000, and Adrianople contains in its fortress sufficient military resources to keep at bay the Bulgarian forces. When we quit this district, however, we are at once upon unsafe ground. The 2,500,000 who dwell outside comprise a considerable number of Mussulmans, and of Greeks who prefer the Turk to the Slav, but the country they inhabit lies open to Bulgarian attack, and exposed to the territorial greed of Austria. The Macedonian district contains only 400,000 Mussulmans to 700,000 Greeks and Bulgarians, and the northern part lies quite exposed to the military and political forces of Bulgaria. Judging from the recent disturbances, the Turks will have no easy task to keep the country quiet. Outbreaks of some kind are certain, and they will be magnified into popular risings, should Austria, Russia, or Bulgaria want them to serve as a pretext for interference.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor, Alderman Staples, on Monday, was accompanied by the usual spectacular procession, which was somewhat less theatrical and more national and civic in character than many of recent years. Although the weather was dull, enormous crowds lined the streets traversed by the pageant. On arriving at the Royal Courts of Justice the new Lord Mayor, with his officers and other members of the Corporation, were received by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Grove, and Mr. Justice Cave with the usual ceremony.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet to Ministers in the evening, Lord Salisbury said that the Russian Government was now heartily co-operating in marking the boundary of Afghanistan. As to Burmah, there were eccentricities of tyranny which no nation was bound to condone; but he hoped that, while the operations of the Indian Government might smooth the path of civilising commerce, they would make as little alteration as was consistent with the interests of the population and the demands of our own Empire. Turning to Egypt, he saw nothing to forbid the hope that in a few years that country might be restored at least to the condition which it occupied five years ago. He believed that the convention just concluded with the Sultan would produce a more friendly feeling in Turkey; and, referring to the Bulgarian difficulty, he said the Government hoped, that whatever arrangements might be made by the Conference, it would preserve the strength of the Turkish Empire undiminished, and would satisfy the population whom it concerns. The noble Marquis dwelt upon the situation in Ireland, insisting that the integrity of the Empire was more precious to the Government than any other possession, and that the minority must be protected. He concluded with an appeal to the people to be united in face of the conflicts which had been forced upon the country.

Lord Dartmouth has given £500 towards the Wakefield Bishopric Fund.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP ANDERSON.

The Right Rev. David Anderson, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, died on the 5th inst., at Clifton Parsonage, Bristol, aged seventy-one. He was the eldest son of Captain Archibald Anderson, E.I.C.S., received his education at the Edinburgh Academy, and graduated at Exeter College in 1836. He was subsequently Vice-Principal of St. Bees' Theological College, Cumberland, and Incumbent of All Saints', Derby. That incumbency he retained until his appointment, in 1849, to the bishopric of Rupert's Land. In 1864 he resigned that see, and was nominated to the living of Clifton. In 1866 he was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Anderson married, in 1840, Ellen, daughter of Mr. James Marsden, of Liverpool, and leaves three sons.

BISHOP DORRIAN.

The Most Rev. Patrick Dorrian, D.D., R. C. Bishop of Down and Connor, died on the 3rd inst., at Chichester Park, Belfast. He was born at Downpatrick, in 1814, entered Maynooth in 1835, and, after passing a distinguished Collegiate course, began his mission as a Curate in Belfast. In 1847 he was appointed to the parish of Loughin Island, which he retained for thirteen years; in 1860 became, under the title of Bishop of Gabala, Coadjutor Bishop, with a right of succession to Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor, and in five years after, on that prelate's death, succeeded to the see, which he held for twenty years.

DR. W. B. CARPENTER.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., F.R.S., the eminent physiologist, died on the 10th inst., in his seventy-third year, at his residence, 56, Regent's Park-road, from the effects of an accident sustained the previous day. He was born in Exeter, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. L. Carpenter, and the brother of Mary Carpenter, the well-known philanthropist. He was best known among scientific men as a physiologist, whose books were till recently standard works on physiology. Perhaps he was more popularly known as a microscopist, his work on "The Microscope and its Revelations" having gone through numerous editions. For twenty-two years he was Registrar of the University of London, and he was latterly a member of the senate. His last public appearance was at the evening meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen, in September last, when he moved a vote of thanks to Mr. John Murray for his lecture on the results of the Challenger Expedition, of which he and the late Sir Wyville Thompson were the chief promoters.

MR. YOUNG.

Mr. Adolphus William Young, of Hare Hatch, Berks, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Yarmouth, and subsequently for Helston, died on the 4th inst., at his residence, near Twyford, in his seventy-second year. He was son of Mr. John Adolphus Young, of Hare Hatch, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Henry Haggard, of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk. He practised for some years as a solicitor in Sydney, was High Sheriff of New South Wales, 1842 to 1849, and represented the district of Port Philip in the Legislative Council there. From 1857 to 1859, he sat in the British Parliament as Liberal Member for Yarmouth, and for Helston from 1865 to 1866, and from 1868 to 1880. He was thrice married.

MR. THORBURN.

Mr. Robert Thorburn, A.R.A., whose death took place at Tunbridge Wells on the 2nd inst., was born at Dumfries in March, 1818, where his father kept a small shop. At an early age, through the help of friends who had seen his drawings, he was sent to Edinburgh, and enabled to enter as a student at the Scottish Academy, then under the direction of Sir William Allan. In 1836, he carried off the first prize, and, by the help of the Duke of Buccleuch, came to London and entered at the Royal Academy. In the following year he exhibited, for the first time, two portraits; and from that date until quite recently he was a regular contributor to the exhibitions in Trafalgar-square and at Burlington House. His works were almost exclusively confined to miniature-painting, in which he achieved great success; and he early obtained the notice and patronage of the Royal family, executing, at various times between 1846 and 1851, portraits of nearly every member of the Queen's family. Among Mr. Thorburn's other works were portraits of Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Herbert of Lea and her children, and the principal members of the aristocracy. With the development of photography, miniature-painting fell into the background; and in 1864 Mr. Thorburn took up oil-painting in its wider sense, but failed to obtain the success which had attended his miniature-painting. In 1848 he was elected an Associate; and of those who were his contemporaries, either as Associates or Academicians, scarcely more than half a dozen now survive.

MR. MOGFORD.

Mr. John Mogford, who died in London, on the 2nd inst., was born in Devonshire, in 1822, the younger brother of Thomas Mogford, whose skill as a portrait painter in the last generation was widely recognised. Like his brother, John Mogford began by painting portraits; but, almost from the outset of his career, he showed his preference for coast scenery, as evidenced by his first Academy picture, "A Brisk Breeze, off the Coast of Brittany," exhibited in 1846. For a time, he painted generally in oils; but, by degrees, he more and more attached himself to water colours, and in 1866 was elected an Associate, and in the following year a Member, of the "New Society," now better known as the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Bold rocky headlands, jutting out into the deep blue sea, and all other wonders of the Cornish coast, were the principal subjects of Mr. Mogford's pictures; and "the Duchy" has never produced a more loyal or a more sympathetic admirer of its coasts and seas. Mr. Mogford married the only daughter of Mr. Francis Danby, R.A.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. William Thomas Mulvany, late Commissioner of Public Works, Ireland, on the 30th ult., at his residence, Pempelfort, Düsseldorf, in his eightieth year.

The Hon. Agnes Newton Lane, widow of Mr. John Newton Lane, of King's Bromley Manor, Staffordshire, J.P. and D.L., and second daughter of William, second Lord Bagot, on the 4th inst., in her seventy-ninth year.

Mr. William Joseph Young, of Wolviston Hall, in the county of Durham, J.P. and D.L., on the 3rd inst., at his seat near Stockton-on-Tees, aged fifty-eight. He was married to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. C. M. Webster, of Pallion Hall, and leaves issue.

Mr. Robert Leader, of Sheffield, an Alderman of that borough, for nearly half a century editor and proprietor of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, on the 31st ult., aged seventy-six. He was a prominent and influential Liberal in the important town in which he resided.

A burglar, on being discovered in a house in Whitechapel, pleaded with the owner that he had entered the wrong house, having intended to go "next door." He was, nevertheless, handed over to the police.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.
(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Parliament met this afternoon, and, according to the Conservative critics, who always foresee evil, France enters to-day the period of acute crisis, which is to be the end of the Republic. Gambetta is dead, Léry is crushed, Brisson is worn out, Grévy has one foot in the grave: there remain only Clémenceau and Floquet, whose staying powers will not be great, and then the Republic will be at an end. The prophet of evil has taken his wish for the reality. The fortune of the Republic does not depend upon individual eminent men, but upon the co-operation and prudence of all. Who knows what elements the new Chamber contains? Why should it not prove to be a prudent and hard-working assembly? And if it be really a question of eminent men, where are the eminent men of the Conservative party? Is it not a fact that, at the present moment, the Right of the Chamber, or the Conservative Opposition, as it wishes to be called, has no chief capable of holding the different groups in that union of which there has been so much talk of late? No. The fortune of the French Republic depends not upon its politicians, but upon its finances. With Jacques Bonhomme every question is reduced to francs and centimes. If he has heavy taxes, he is discontented; and if the taxes are easy, he does not care what the form of government may be. Furthermore, whatever that existing form may be, he does not like to change it. During the present year the meetings of the French Parliament are not likely to be very exciting; the party struggle will not begin until January, when, in all probability, M. Clémenceau will come into power, and the Brisson Cabinet retire. But until then there is to be a truce, and a drilling and marshalling of the groups of the new Chamber in battle order. And afterwards? Ah! afterwards the process of evolution will doubtless continue, for none but wild enthusiasts can imagine France turning for salvation to the Bonapartes or to the D'Orléans.

The proceedings of the Chamber this afternoon were taken up with preliminary business of organisation. M. Blanc, deputy for Savoy, was President in virtue of age. In his opening speech he alluded to the grand programme of reforms which the new Chamber had to accomplish, and the necessity of purging the administrative personnel of bad elements. M. Blanc was warmly applauded, and the Chamber then proceeded to elect its Bureau.

Boussod, Valadon, and Co. have issued the first instalment of "L'Armée Française," illustrated by Detaille and explained by M. Jules Richard. The history of the Army began in 1789, and will come down to the present day. Detaille's illustrations are water colours, tinted drawings, and pen drawings, all reproduced in facsimile by the photo-engraving process. "L'Armée Française" promises to be a most complete monument of the appearance, uniforms, arms, and accoutrements of the French soldier.

M. Gustave Macé, formerly chief of the detective police of Paris, has published a volume called "Mon Premier Crime," which is far more interesting than any of Gaboriau's wonderful novels of crime, for the simple reason that all the details are true, and every document cited in it is authentic. The subject of the book is the history of the first crime which M. Macé had to investigate. Some human remains were found one day in a well in the Rue Princesse, and with them a piece of black lining, two bits of ribbed cloth, and a pair of socks. From these fragments of evidence, the crime has to be reconstituted and the criminal discovered. By what series of reasonings, by dint of what marvels of perspicacity and intelligence, did M. Macé succeed in tracing the crime and forcing the author to confess? The book contains the narrative, told simply and without art. It is a sort of mixture of Balzac and Henri Monnier; the grotesque, the tragic, and the trivial are mixed up as they are in real life. Indeed, from the point of view of exactitude, of documents, of naturalism, "Mon Premier Crime" might be regarded as a violent satire on the novels of Zola and his school. M. Macé has the immense advantage over Zola of merely relating a true story unadorned. Therefore, if Zola's theory be correct, "Mon Premier Crime" is the masterpiece of masterpieces. Luckily, M. Macé has no such ambition; he has simply produced a very interesting book from a special point of view—namely, the detailed history of a crime and its punishment in France in the nineteenth century.

The interesting and useful museum of comparative sculpture in the Trocadéro Palace has recently been completed by the opening of two rooms devoted to casts of the masterpieces of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Another room is now being fitted up as a library devoted to works on historical monuments. In this library will be placed Viollet-le-Duc's collection of drawings. This museum was begun in November, 1879, and in the course of six years casts have been taken of the finest works of architectural sculpture in France, including pieces of the importance of entire portals of cathedrals, so that now the collections cover the whole history of French sculpture from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, and comprise at the same time specimens of Italian, German, Spanish, and English sculpture during the same period.

The Church of the Sacred Heart on the hill of Montmartre is progressing slowly amidst the forest of scaffolding that one sees from the boulevard, looking up the Rue Laffitte. The side chapels, the transept, the chancel, and the nave half-way up, are now visible; and the whole structure will be finished in 1889, so far as the mere building is concerned. The carving of the stone, the woodwork, fitting and ornamentation, will then need three or four more years, so that the church will not really be finished before 1892 or 1893. In laying and preparing the stones some 450 workmen are employed. Up to the end of last month the subscriptions for the work had reached 16,230,000 francs, of which 15,410,000 francs had been spent.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains the nominations of MM. Dautresme and Gomot to the posts of Minister of Commerce and Minister of Agriculture, in place of MM. Pierre Legrand and Hervé-Mangon, who have resigned. These two latter gentlemen, it will be remembered, were not re-elected by their constituents last October. M. Gomot is a Protectionist. M. Dautresme is also a Protectionist. The past career of neither of these gentlemen has been brilliant—one was a magistrate under the Empire; the other is a rich merchant of Elbeuf, and proprietor of the journal *Le Petit Rouennais*.

The congress for the Presidential election will probably meet between Dec. 15 and 20, so that all difficulties may have disappeared before the Christmas and New Year's holidays, which are so important to Parisian commerce. There is some talk of M. De Freycinet being elected Vice-President, in consideration of M. Grévy's advanced age. M. Grévy is now seventy-eight.

T. C.

The marriage of the Infanta Eulalie, sister of King Alfonso, with Prince Antonio, the son of the Duke of Montpensier, is officially announced.

By a Royal decree published in Rome on Tuesday, Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador in London, was transferred to Vienna in a similar capacity.

The Austrian Emperor has accepted the resignation of Baron Conrad, Minister of Public Instruction, conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order, and appointing him a life member of the Upper House. Councillor Paul Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Director of the Oriental Academy, has been appointed Baron Conrad's successor.

An Imperial order has been published at St. Petersburg removing the name of the Prince of Bulgaria from the Russian Army List.—Sir Robert Morier, the new British Ambassador to Russia, arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday week.

Mr. J. R. Lowell will be chosen the President of the Council of the American Copyright League, which has committed itself to support the new Bill drafted by Senator Hawley. It is the simplest law yet proposed. It provides simply for International reciprocity, without any reference to questions of tariff, manufacture, time, limit, &c. The Council includes John Bigelow, Brandreth Matthews, Bishop Potter, C. D. Warner, Mark Twain, E. L. Youmans, and others.—The death is announced from New York of Mr. John McCullough, the tragedian.—Eleven of the Indians concerned in the Frog Lake massacre have been sentenced to death, and twenty-nine to various terms of imprisonment, whilst sixteen have been acquitted.—A cyclone crossed Alabama to the north of Selma on the 6th inst., its track being 800 yards wide. Everything in its path was destroyed. Exploring parties followed along its track for 40 miles, picking up the dead and wounded. Thirteen persons were found lying dead, and fifty were injured, while several others are missing.

The steamer Algoma, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has been wrecked during a snowstorm on Lake Superior. Thirteen of the crew and two passengers, after a desperate struggle, reached the shore, whence, after two days' exposure, they were rescued by a passing steamer. It is believed, however, that forty-eight lives have been lost.—We learn from Winnipeg that the Manitoba and North-Western Railway was opened for traffic on Tuesday. The new line is fifty-one miles in length, and forms an extension of the present railway.

Last week the Viceroy of India arrived at Alwar, where he was received by the Maharajah, and subsequently held a grand durbar.—The King of Burmah's reply to the British ultimatum is believed to be unsatisfactory. The expeditionary force will cross the frontier without delay; four regiments have already proceeded by steamers up the Irrawaddy.

The Queensland Parliament has passed the Federal Council Bill. It has also adopted the Licensing Bill, including complete local option, without compensation.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The first of Miss J. E. Harrison's lectures on the Mythology of the Iliad, as illustrated by Greek vase paintings, was delivered at the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, including the Greek Minister, Professor Newton, C.B., Mr. Burne Jones, and many others well known in art circles. It was perhaps not altogether unfortunate that the sensitiveness of the council of the Girls' Public Day Schools stood in the way of having the lectures, as originally intended, at the Cromwell-road School, for no space would there have been found for an audience of at least three hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Science and Art Department did itself an honour in placing its well-suited theatre at the disposal of so talented a lecturer. Miss Harrison commenced by referring in passing to the various discoveries of vases, and vindicating archaeologists from the charge of sacrilege, when disturbing the ashes of the long-dead Greeks. She then went on to show that, so far as we know, vase-painting was the oldest form of art which had come down to us in a form capable of throwing any light upon contemporary beliefs or literature. In all probability, many of the vases now to be seen in the museums of Athens, Berlin, Paris, and London antedate the writing of the Iliad, and suggested other versions of the story of the Judgment of Paris, which, although the cause of the Trojan war, is scarcely alluded to by Homer. Moreover, in the Iliad, Hera and Athene play almost equally prominent parts, whilst in the contemporary, Cypris Aphrodite holds the first place. Miss Harrison illustrates her lectures with drawings shown by the oxy-hydrogen light, from the most typical vases known, and by them the development and variation of the story of Paris was lucidly traced, and invested with fresh interest. The lectures will be continued every Wednesday at 5.15 p.m., until Dec. 9, at South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the art critic, has been commissioned by Messrs. Cassell and Co. to write the art biographies of "The Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century," about to be published by that firm.

The November number of the *Art Journal* has for frontispiece a line engraving from Mr. Poynter's picture "A Visit to Esculapius." Mr. Henry Wallis contributes a learned paper (illustrated) on the "Early Madonnas of Raphael," Mr. J. S. Hodson continues his account of the modern processes of automatic engraving, and Mr. George Halse describes how a bust is made. Other papers of interest, nearly all illustrated, make up a most excellent number.

The Christmas number of the *Art Journal* is devoted to the life and work of the best known of our English artists, Sir J. E. Millais, Bart. It begins with a sketch of his youth and education, by which we learn that this great painter began his remarkable career at the age of ten, studying for a year under Henry Sass, and entering the Royal Academy at the age of eleven. The *Art Journal* follows Millais through his various phases, particularly mentioning the effect of the Pre-Raphaelite movement upon his work, and gives a selection of engravings, etchings and reproductions which are calculated to afford the reader a very fair impression of some of his principal pictures and book illustrations. The reproduction of that charming group, "Hearts are Trumps," may be especially commended as an excellent piece of wood-engraving. The number concludes with a description of Millais' house and studio, and a few words about the great man himself and his opinions. It is altogether an interesting contribution to the art literature of the day.

In London last week 2695 births and 1483 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 192 and the deaths 144 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 10 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 8 from diarrhoea and dysentery. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased in the seven preceding weeks from 152 to 358, further rose last week to 394, and exceeded the corrected average by 4. Different forms of violence caused 40 deaths: 31 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 10 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 8 of infants under one year from suffocation. In Greater London 3440 births and 1884 deaths were registered.

THE COURT.

The Queen yesterday week opened a new bridge across the Dee near Ballater. The day was observed as a holiday. On arriving at the bridge her Majesty received an address of welcome from the Aberdeen Road Trustees, and in reply expressed her pleasure in being the first to drive across a bridge which she hoped would be of great use to the people. On Sunday morning the Queen, the Royal family, and members of the household, attended Divine service in the castle, the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, Chaplain to her Majesty, officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their two children, left Balmoral on Monday afternoon for Euston Station. The Royal Highnesses drove to Ballater, and joined the three o'clock train. The Queen will hold the council for declaring the dissolution of Parliament at Balmoral next Monday; and her Majesty will, it is understood, leave Balmoral Castle on Tuesday next for the south, and will travel by special train over the usual route, arriving at Windsor on Wednesday morning.

The forty-fourth birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Sandringham on Monday with the usual festivities, a large number of guests being present, including the Duke of Edinburgh. One of the chief events was the annual dinner to all the labourers on the estate, which was provided, as usual, in the large dining-room in the Royal mews. At Windsor the birthday was observed with the customary services. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Guildhall, and the town was decked with flags. In the morning and at intervals during the day the bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church rang merrily, and in the afternoon a Royal salute was fired in the Long Walk. The Mayor of Windsor gave a banquet; there was a dinner at Willis's Rooms, and in the evening the principal thoroughfares of the West-End were illuminated. The gold medal which is presented annually to the King's Lynn Grammar School by the Prince of Wales was won this year by Mr. P. F. Pilling, and was presented to him by his Royal Highness on Thursday week at Sandringham.

On Thursday week, Princesses Victoria and Louise, the daughters of Prince and Princess Christian, opened a bazaar, held at the Albert Institute, Windsor, in aid of the Church Rooms and National Schools.

The Duchess of Teck opened a bazaar at Mortlake last week in aid of the building fund of the new chancel of the parish church. Her Royal Highness presided at one of the stalls, and Princess Victoria Mary at another.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has left the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, on his return to New Strelitz.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, with Madame Waddington, arrived in London from Paris on the 5th inst.

The gentlemen who hunt with her Majesty's Staghounds are subscribing for a testimonial which is to be presented to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who was recently master of the Royal pack.

Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., unveiled on Wednesday the statue which has been erected at Birmingham in memory of the late Colonel Burnaby. A meeting was afterwards held in the Townhall.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886.

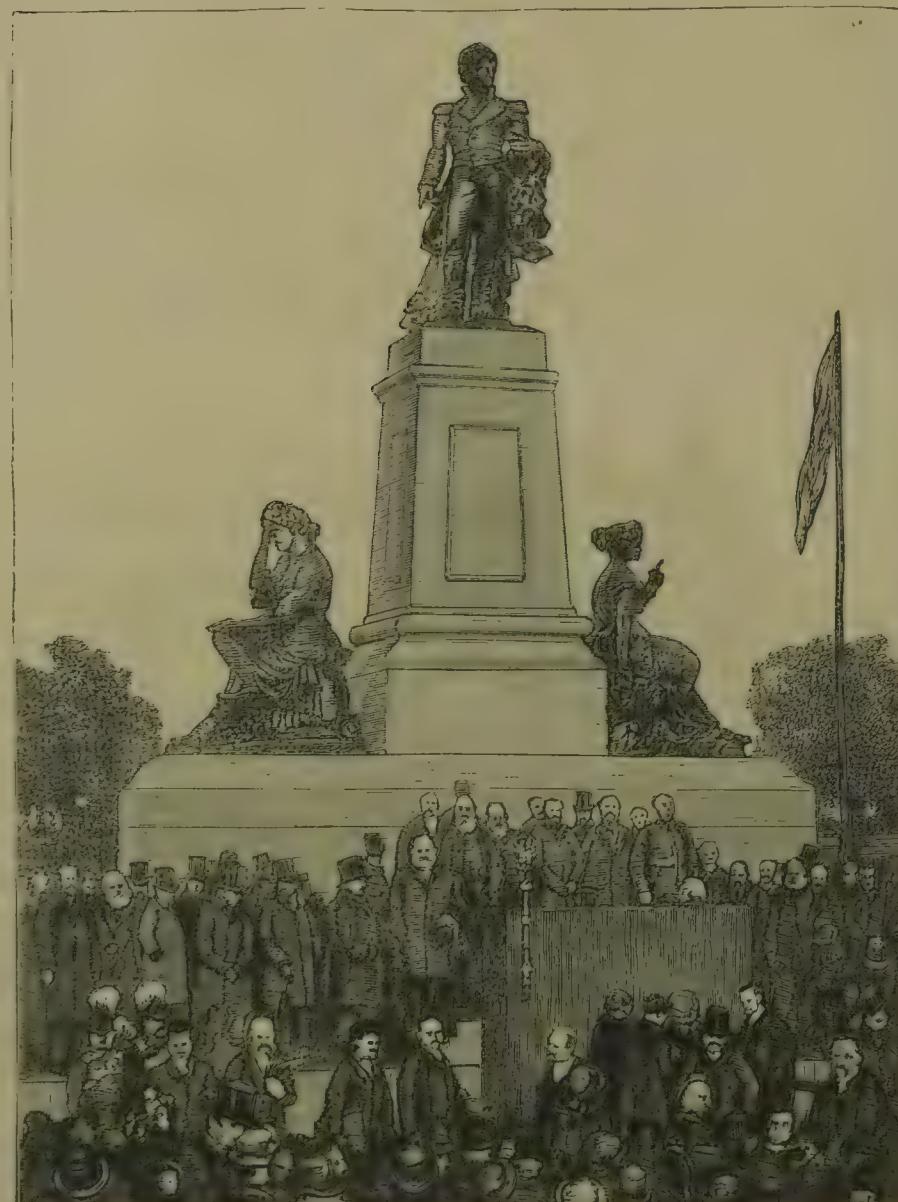
The building formerly known to Londoners as the Hanover-square Concert-Rooms is now inhabited by the St. George's Club, which has been formed by an amalgamation of the Hanover-square Club with the Imperial Club and the American Club; and which is especially adapted to the social convenience of gentlemen from the Colonies, from India, and from America, staying in London. This Club, on Thursday evening of last week, gave a banquet to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held at South Kensington next year. About sixty gentlemen were present, including the Earl of Dunraven, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a vice-president of the club, as chairman; Lord Harris, Under-Secretary of State for India; Sir Robert Herbert, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. J. F. Garrick, Q.C., C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland; Mr. Abercrombie Castle (the founder of the club); Captain Montague Ommaney, C.M.G., R.E., Crown Agent for the Colonies; Mr. A. J. Adderley, C.M.G.; Colonel Knollys, and others. Lord Dunraven, in the chair, had Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Sir Robert Herbert, and Sir Charles Tupper on his right hand, and Lord Harris and Sir Saul Samuel on his left. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen is speaking, as shown in our Illustration.

The following particulars of the intended Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which is under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, are likely to interest all our readers. The Exhibition is confined to the products of India and of the British Colonies, and to the illustration of their geography, natural history, populations, and administration; it will not include British manufactures designed for their markets. The whole space has been allotted. The courts facing the main entrance in the Exhibition-road, known as the South Galleries, have been allotted to India and Ceylon; Australia has received the block of buildings in the centre of the Exhibition which has been occupied by foreign nations; and, by erecting a new gallery between these courts and the central gallery, it has been found possible to give more space to the Australian Colonies. The Central Gallery, opening into the upper gardens, has been given to the Dominion of Canada, which will also occupy the greater portion of the Western Gallery, hitherto devoted to machinery in motion. That portion of the Western Gallery not occupied by Canada has been allotted to New Zealand. The Eastern Gallery is divided among the West Indian Colonies, British Guiana, and Hong-Kong. The latter will occupy the space hitherto known as the Chinese Court. In the Queen's Gate Annex, at the west entrance of the Exhibition, will be found the various African colonies, while the Mediterranean colonies are placed in the Eastern Annex. The East Arcade and the Quadrants have been allotted among smaller applicants; and a portion of the Aquarium will be devoted to a display of colonial and Indian fish. The whole of the Exhibition buildings will be occupied by the allotments already made, and there are but few colonies which have not either received space or signified their inability to exhibit. Among these latter colonies it is observed with regret that Newfoundland and Tasmania will be unrepresented. Nearly the whole of the Indian collections are being prepared in India, under the superintendence of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, with the assistance of influential committees in the various provinces. The total area of the Indian section will be not less than 65,000 square feet, and this space will be so allotted as to enable the visitor, whether a pleasure-seeker or a student, to obtain a thorough and comprehensive view of



ST. GEORGE'S CLUB BANQUET, FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION OF 1886.

the physical aspect, natural productions, and arts and manufactures of our Indian Empire. There is to be a reproduction of a jungle scene, with lifelike figures of the principal wild animals and showy game birds of India, which Mr. Rowland Ward is preparing for the Royal Commission. The southernmost gallery of the present Exhibition buildings will be given up to an Imperial Economic Court, in which the natural mineral and vegetable wealth of India, as well as its principal productions and rougher manufactures will be exhaustively illustrated. In the same gallery will be shown objects of ethnological interest—such as dressed figures of natives, models, and agricultural scenes. The principal portion of the Indian section will, however, be that known as the Provincial Courts, where a separate space will be allotted to each province. The courts will be appropriately entered through a magnificent marble transverse screen, the gift of the Maharajah of Jeypore, while several other native princes have most liberally come forward with contributions to ensure a proper representation of their several States. The more popular illustration of Indian Arts and Manufactures will be found in the courtyard of the great Durbar Hall, which will take the place of the Prince of Wales's Pavilion. As "Old London" represented European life in the feudal times, so will the palace courtyard, with its entrance protected by two massive bastions, and overlooked by the Durbar Hall, or audience chamber, equally represent feudal India at the present day. A lifelike character will be attained from the fact of all the details of this illustration being real. The great entrance gateway from Gwalior is a present from His Highness the Maharajah of Scindia to the South Kensington Museum. The shops and the great hall are being constructed by native workmen from Punjab, who since mid-summer have been working in the ground of the Exhibition in preparing and fitting the carvings. The shops will be peopled by native artificers and merchants, such as are found within the precincts of the great palaces and temples in India; and as the presence of several of the Indian princes and the native chiefs is expected, it is probable that on many occasions a magnificent spectacle of Oriental splendour will be realised.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF GENERAL DON, IN JERSEY.

STATUE OF GENERAL DON IN JERSEY.

The loyal and patriotic natives of Jersey, an island which has from the time of our Norman kings been firmly attached to the realm of England, have just shown their grateful remembrance of a military British Lieutenant-Governor's services rendered not less than seventy years ago. This officer was Lieutenant-General George Don, who died at Gibraltar in 1832, and who, from 1806 to 1814, except a short interval when he held command of the garrison at Walcheren in 1809, presided over the Jersey Government. Besides erecting forts and batteries for its defence against Napoleon, and organising a local militia in which all able men from sixteen to sixty-five years of age were enrolled, and which was efficiently drilled and armed, General Don constructed roads and harbour works of permanent utility, and in other ways his rule was productive of much good. The States of Jersey, the ancient constitutional Parliament, which still exercises its old authority, resolved in 1872 that a monument should be erected in the town of St. Helier's, to the memory of General Don; but this project has only now been accomplished. A statue of the General, on a granite pedestal, with symbolical supporting figures, on the Royal Parade, was unveiled with due ceremony on the 29th ult. by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Henry Wray, C.M.G., R.E., accompanied by the Bailiff President, Sir George Clement Bartram, the Jurats and Constables and Deputies of the States, the clergy, lawyers, and many gentry and citizens, besides his Excellency's official staff. The streets and public buildings were decorated with flags, especially the Townhall; and there was a fine triumphal arch of evergreens in the roadway between the Parade and York-street and Old-street. A battery of the Royal Artillery, and detachments of the 2nd (Worcestershire) Regiment, and of the 1st, or West, and 3rd, or South, Regiments of the Royal Jersey Militia, with their bands of music, appeared on the ground. We give an illustration of the scene, which was followed by a procession through the streets, and a luncheon at the Townhall.



A WOOD NYMPH.

BY JEAN BAPTISTE GREUZE.

From a Picture in the possession of Frederick Callond, Esq.

THE BURMAH EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant-General Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V.C., C.B., who is to have the command of the Expeditionary Force, instead of Major-General Buck, the officer commanding in British Burmah, is at present the senior officer in the Madras Presidency. He is an Engineer officer, first of the Madras Corps, and since the reorganisation of the Indian Army of the Royals. He served in the Persian War, being present at the battle of Mohumzah; in the Indian Mutiny at the siege of Dhar, in actions near Mundison (severely wounded), and on the Beema (horse shot), siege of Rathgar, taking of Baroda, siege of Jhansi, battle of Betwa (severely wounded), and actions about Calpee. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the Victoria Cross for these services. Later, General Prendergast took a part in the Abyssinian Campaign, being present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala.

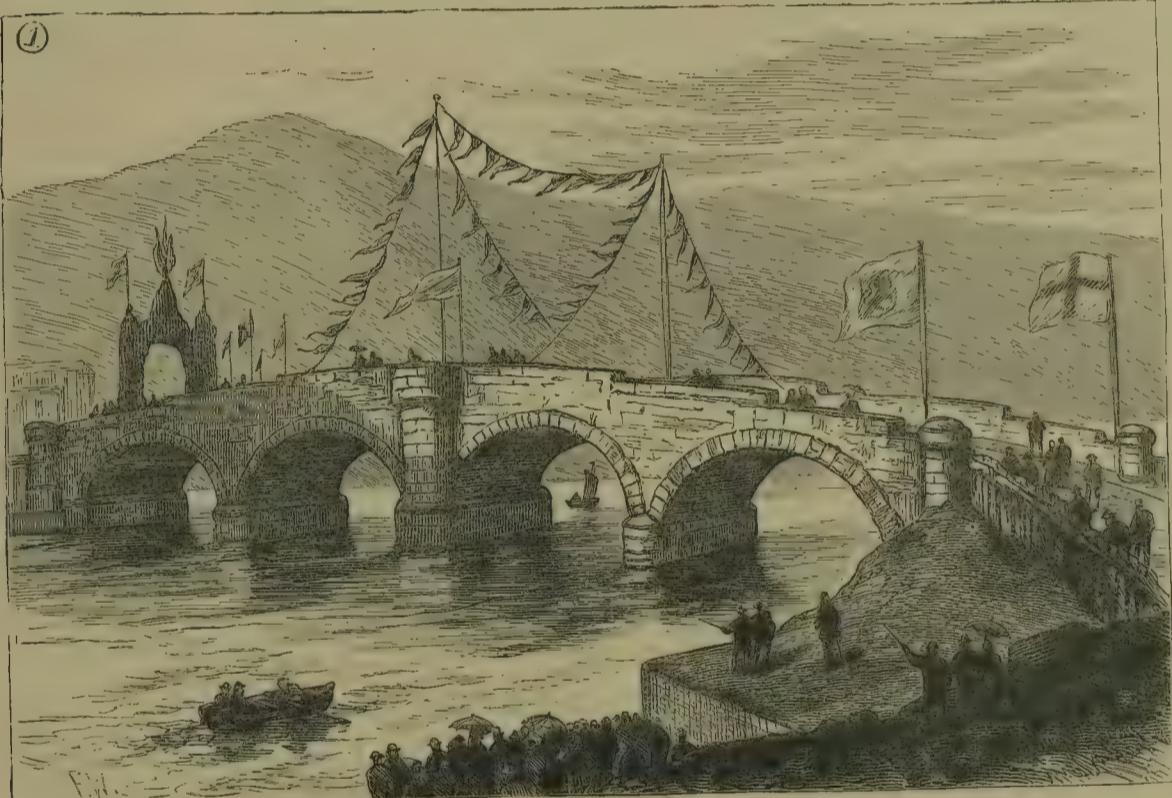
The Expedition, when all told, will number about eleven thousand of all arms. It will be divided into three brigades, under the chief command of Lieutenant-General Prendergast, the brigades being under the command of Major-General Norman, of Bengal; Major-General White, of Madras; and Major-General Forde, of Madras. The Naval Brigade will be commanded by an officer to be selected by Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, commanding the British East Indian Squadron. It will act in concert with the Brigade Divisions, first in conducting the latter up the Irrawaddy River to the British frontier line, which is at present held by the Goorkha police. The steamers to be utilised in this transport service are the Indian Government steamer Irrawaddy, which is of light draught, and therefore applicable for the navigation of the river, and about ten flat-bottomed barges, which are at present at Rangoon, and which will be towed by steamers up the river. The Irrawaddy will be armed with 20-pounder breech-loaders and Nordenfeldts and Gardner guns, and will be manned by the British seamen from her Majesty's ship Woodlark, which cannot, in the present state of the river, ascend to assist in the operations. The officers of the Woodlark are Commander



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. N. D. PRENDERGAST, C.B., R.E.
COMMANDER OF THE BURMAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

W. R. Clutterbuck; Lieutenants A. Davies, A. L. Hughes-Hughes, and G. A. Ballard. Ten other boats and steam-launches, armed with Nordenfeldts and Gardner guns, will be manned from her Majesty's ships Bacchante and Turquoise, the former being the flag-ship of Admiral Richards, and being officered as follows:—Captain Arthur W. Moore, Commander C. J. Barlow, and Lieutenants Tillard, Connop, White, Jervoise, Barton, Hamilton, and Tully; the Turquoise being officered by Captain R. Woodward and Lieutenants French, Preedy, Fegen, Hamilton, and Sub-Lieutenant Courage.

The details of the force are as follows:—One Battery Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery; one Battery Scottish Division Royal Artillery; No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery of Artillery; No. 4 Punjaub Mountain Battery of Artillery, and a few guns mounted on mules; a contingent numbering about 100 men of Royal Engineers, with companies of Madras and Bombay Sappers; the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, about 900 men, now quartered at Fort William, Bengal, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Le Mesurier; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 850 strong, now quartered at Dum Dum, Bengal, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilley; 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, 850 strong, now quartered at Morar, Bengal, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Berger; and the following Regiments of Native Infantry:—2nd Queen's Own Bengal, of which the Prince of Wales is Hon. Colonel, quartered at Barrackpore, commanded by Colonel T. W. Baker; 11th Bengal N.I., quartered at Lucknow, commanded by Colonel P. H. Harris; 1st Madras Infantry Pioneers, quartered at Camp Kuch, Colonel H. S. Robinson; 12th Madras N.I., quartered at Bangalore, Colonel W. Rowlandson; 21st Madras N.I., quartered at Trichinopoly, Colonel F. S. Rideout; 23rd Madras N.I., quartered at Leelabuldee, Colonel H. H. Foord; and 25th Madras N.I., quartered at Bellary, Colonel H. C. B. S. Barnett. Besides these a large force of the British and Native Indian Forces now quartered in British Burmah will be employed, and the force will be further augmented by the addition of seamen from the East Indian Squadron, who will be formed into a Naval Brigade.



1. The new bridge from the north.

2. Grand arch across the bridge.

3. Looking up the Dee from the centre of the bridge.

THE QUEEN OPENING BALLATER BRIDGE, DEESIDE.

4. The Queen requested by Colonel Innes to open the bridge.

THE QUEEN AT BALLATER.

Her Majesty, yesterday week, opened the fine new granite bridge over the Dee at Ballater, nine miles below Balmoral, which has been constructed at a cost of £8000 by the Road Trustees of the County of Aberdeen. This useful work, being situated in the "Kincardine O'Neil" district, has been actively promoted by Colonel Innes of Learney, the chairman of the District Board of Trustees. Several former bridges have at different times connected the north and south banks of the river at Ballater; more than one were destroyed by floods. The new bridge, which has four arches, extending altogether 275 ft. over the water, and 325 ft. in extreme length from end to end, was designed by Messrs. Jenkins and Marr, civil engineers and architects of Aberdeen, and was built by Mr. John Fyfe, of Kemnay Quarries, the stone, which is of a light pink colour, being given by Mr. Mackenzie, of Glenmuick.

The Queen, accompanied in the first carriage by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, and in another carriage by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Lord Harrowby, arrived from Balmoral at noon. A guard of honour, formed of detachments of the 1st Royal Scots and the Volunteers of the 1st Company of Deeside Highlanders, saluted her Majesty in the road approaching the bridge. The National Anthem was sung by two hundred and fifty school children.

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At the north end of the bridge was a tasteful arch of foliage and flowers. Colonel Innes, with whom were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, Mr. A. F. Irvine of Drum, chairman of the County Road Trustees, the Provost of Ballater, the architect and contractor of the work, and many of the local gentry, thanked her Majesty for coming, and asked her to join in the procession across the new bridge. The Queen graciously assented, and a procession was formed, the pipers of the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders leading the way, followed by the workmen, the contractors for the bridge, the Roads Trustees' officials, and the chairmen of the various road districts in the county. The Royal carriages went next, and after them were a number of gentlemen officially invited, the Provost and Town Council of Ballater, and representatives of the residents in the village and district. After the Queen had crossed, she said that she was greatly pleased with the appearance of the structure, and expressed a hope that it would be of great service to the district, adding her permission that it should be known by the name the Road Trustees desired. The Royal party drove away to Balmoral by the south side of the river. Hearty cheers were raised when the Queen arrived and departed, and while she was crossing the bridge, which bore a large display of flags. Among those

present from Balmoral were the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Miss Cadogan, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir John McNeill, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Proteft.

Luncheon was served in the Invercauld Arms, at one o'clock, the Road Trustees having as guests most of the gentlemen who had attended the ceremony. A few appropriate toasts were heartily pledged. There was a display of fireworks and a ball in the evening. The Illustrations we give are from Sketches by our Special Artist.

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The Board of Trade have received the following rewards granted by the Superior Council of the Spanish Society for the saving of life from wrecks—viz., the silver medal and diploma of the society for Captain James Davis, master of the Dreadnought, of Aberystwith, and also sums of money for five of his crew, in acknowledgment of their gallant and humane conduct in rescuing three persons from drowning in consequence of the overturning of a small boat, which was struck by a squall in the Bay of Cadiz.

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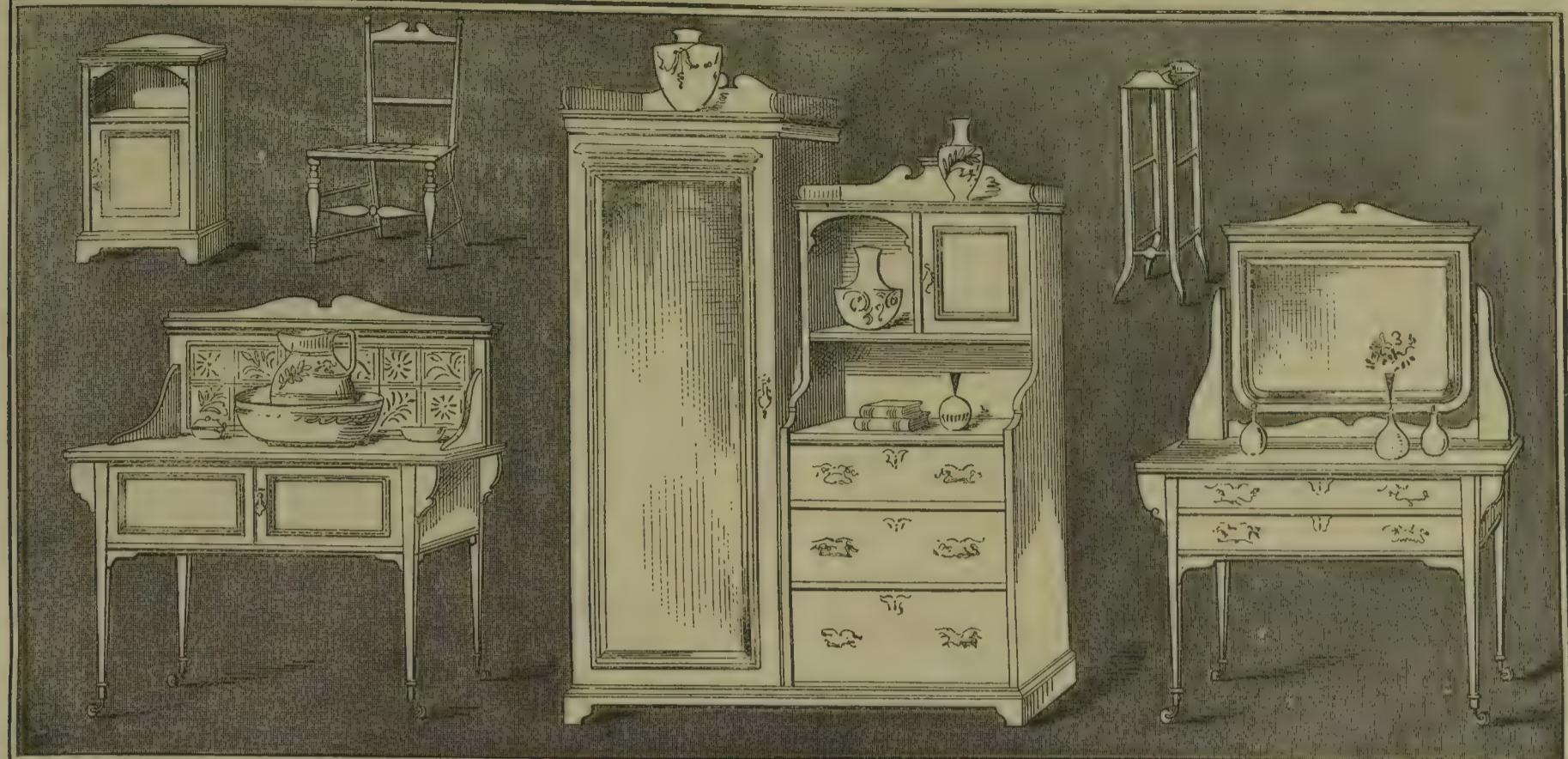
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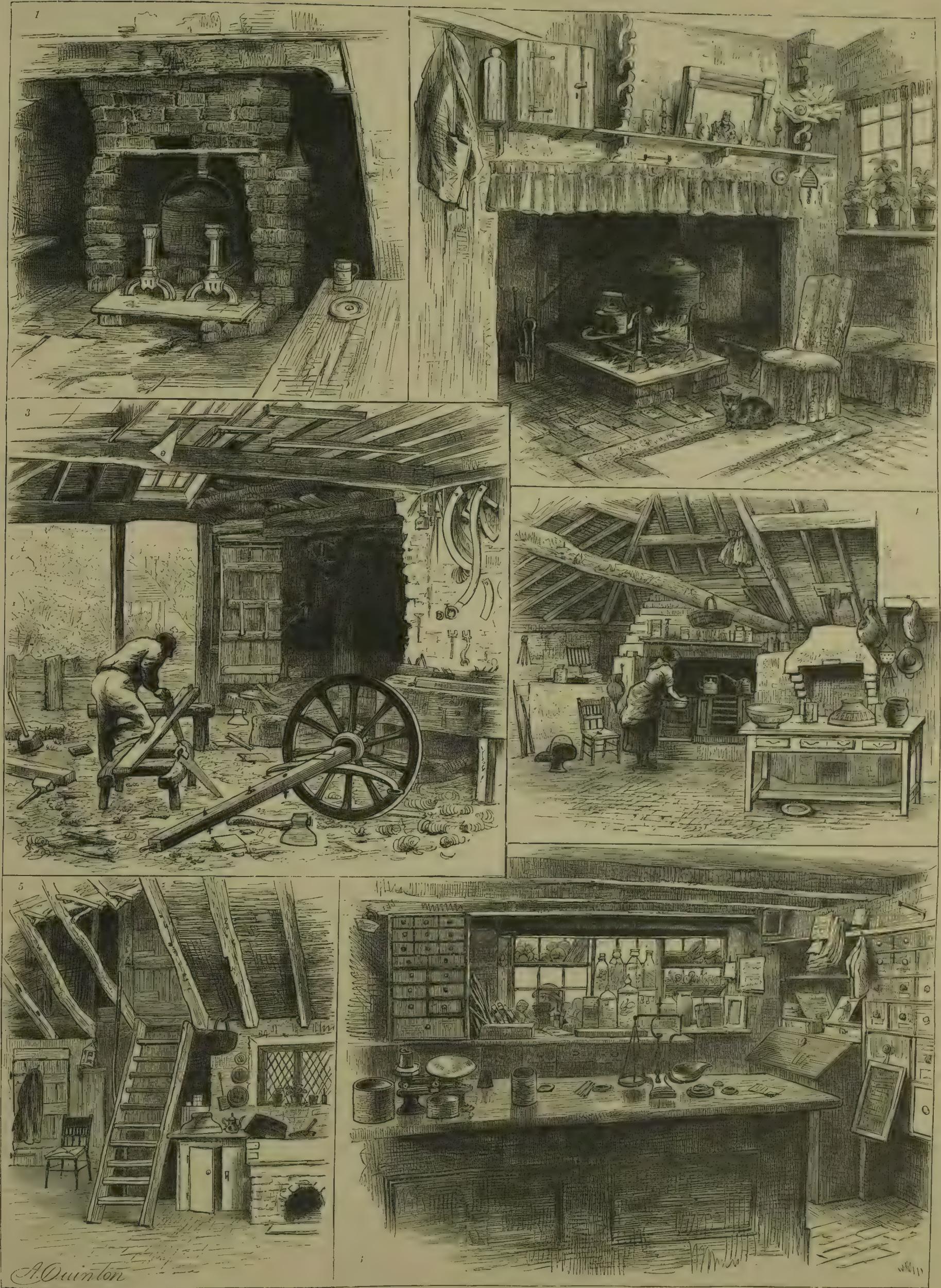
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ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

The time of the year has come again, with another Christmas in the near future, when it is convenient to begin a passing review, which must in each instance be very brief, of the multitude of elegant and pleasant books provided for this season's gifts, especially to ladies and children. Publishers, authors and editors, artists and engravers, with other skilful and tasteful reproducers of graphic or ornamental designs, will accept a general appreciation of their work, with our sincere hope that people, even in these bad times, will be able to buy such inexpensive literary and pictorial novelties for the gratification of their friends and families. A book of beauty, with lively and wholesome reading in it, is an instrument of joy to many, old and young, not only for the next twelvemonth, but for several years to come; and, even when it has become soiled and tattered in the careless hands of little boys and girls, it may still be preserved for the delight of the next generation. The old "Keepsake" or "Forget-me-not" of half a century ago, which was given to one's mother when she was "sweet seventeen," keeps its place on the drawing-room shelf to this day; and its exquisitely finished steel engravings, with the light tales and graceful verse of that period, Miss Mitford's sketches of rural life, and the sympathetic poetry of Mrs. Hemans, or L. E. L., have not lost their power to charm the heart, the fancy, and the refined taste. But our present concern is with the publications of 1885, which we cannot, however, notice strictly in the order of their comparative importance, as some of the most elaborate and costly may not yet be ready, and those must be taken first which have come to hand.

An unfailing subject of romantic and picturesque delineation, *Italy, its Rivers, its Lakes, its Cities, its Art*, makes up the contents of a volume published by Messrs. J. S. Virtue and Co. Its plan is that of a description of places, with passing references to local history and legends, in a devious journey from the Alpine gateways of the fair and famous peninsula, through Lombardy, with digressions to Venice on the one hand, to Turin, Genoa, and the Riviera on the other, to Florence and the other Tuscan cities, to the Emilia and Romagna, to the renowned ancient and modern capital, "the Eternal City," to Naples, Salerno, Apulia, Calabria, and finally to Sicilian Etna. The chapters are well written, generally correct, and in a strain of admiring eloquence which may be agreeable to enthusiastic minds. The volume is embellished with one hundred and sixty-four wood engravings of quite average merit. Another work of the same kind, of which also Messrs. J. S. Virtue and Co. are the publishers, is *The Riviera*, written by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Macmillan. The author is well known as an accomplished and thoughtful observer of nature and of mankind, and few of his readers will object to the frequent introduction of religious ideas and instances from Scripture. He describes, with much particularity, the whole of that beautiful region of the Mediterranean seacoast; the western portion from Hyères to Genoa, including Cannes, Antibes, Nice, Monaco, Mentone, San Remo, and Savona; and the Eastern Riviera, Nervi and Portofino, Chiavari and Sestri, the Gulf of Spezia, Porto Venere, and Lerici. His scientific knowledge of geology and botany adds to the value of his observations. The book is one of a superior character, and the illustrations are numerous and tasteful; an excellent map of the Riviera is prefixed to it, which is a constant help to the reader.

Students of art-history, and visitors to the South Kensington Museum, will find in another of Messrs. Virtue's publications one of the most interesting and instructive guides to a delightful kind of knowledge. This is a translation of the learned treatise of Paul Lacroix (Le Bibliophile Jacob) on *The Arts of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance*, revised and edited by Mr. W. Armstrong, and illustrated with twelve very beautiful chromo-lithographic plates, by F. Kellerhoven, and with above four hundred wood-engravings. Scholars and critics have long appreciated the researches of the French author, who is a clear, lively, and accurate writer, completely master of his extensive subject; and the additional chapter, on the history of music, will engage the attention of those who cared for the old musical instruments at this year's Inventions Exhibition. The other principal fine arts, painting, sculpture, and architecture, with all the subsidiary and decorative arts of beauty, fresco and glass-painting, engraving, manuscript, printing, bookbinding, gold and silver work, ceramics, tapestry, ornamental furniture, arms and armour, carriages and saddlery, clocks and watches, and even playing-cards, are duly noticed; and, from a perusal of this attractive volume, the reader may arise prepared to inspect with adequate information every "Loan Collection" of such treasures, which are now so highly prized, and which throw so much light on the social history of European nations.

The volume of Messrs. Virtue's *Art Journal* for 1885 contains five line-engravings of pictures by Messrs. Orchardson, R.A., Poynter, R.A., Gow, A.R.A., Leader, A.R.A., and D. W. Wynfield; five etchings, and two facsimile copies of drawings by Messrs. Marcus Stone, A.R.A., and Walter Horsley; with many reviews, critical notices of the exhibitions, and special essays, by competent writers on art.

We proceed to give account of some of the illustrated books for the entertainment of young people.

New editions of old favourites ranking among English classics are entitled to consideration, when they have employed the critical scholarship of such a writer as Mr. George Saintsbury, in his edition of *Gulliver's Travels*, which is finely printed and published by Mr. J. C. Nimmo, with 240 vignette sketches by V. J. Poinson, of which 160 are lightly coloured. Dean Swift's famous masterpiece of humorous invention, like Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," is an unfailing source of entertainment to boys; while the stern satire of human follies, conveyed by his device of two other worlds, inhabited respectively by people of extremely diminutive and of colossal stature, also by that of a nation of fantastic speculators in Laputa, and by the society of rational and moral horses, approves itself to philosophical censors of mankind. Mr. Saintsbury's prefatory memoir of Swift is correct and judicious, but scarcely throws any new light on the problem of his character, which was rather severely dealt with by Thackeray, and which was perhaps strangely warped and distorted by circumstances that have not been revealed. As a work of genius, in our opinion, this book is very superior to that of Rabelais; and the masculine plainness of statements necessary for his purpose, which required full acknowledgment of the physical conditions of life, is not to be reproved as wanton indecency. We should nevertheless prefer to recommend, for the reading of children, an expurgated edition now published by Messrs. Blackie and Son; the editor of which truly observes that "there is, to be sure, nothing detrimental to morals in the work as Swift wrote it," but has discreetly omitted some passages likely to offend the sense of delicacy in youth. It is neatly got up, and is furnished with a hundred drawings by Mr. Gordon Browne, engraved on wood.

Now that the works of Charles Dickens, the greatest original genius of the nineteenth century, are sold in the streets for a penny a story, it is impossible to add to their

popularity; but Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co., in their volume of *Child Pictures from Dickens*, present some chapters still held among the unexpired copyrights of Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Here are Little Nell, and the Marchioness, from "The Old Curiosity Shop," Paul and Florence Dombey, Tiny Tim from "The Christmas Carol," and Oliver Twist, besides Smike, from "Nicholas Nickleby," who is surely not a child except in helplessness, and the Fat Boy, from "Pickwick," who has the plumpness and sleepiness of a Baby, without any other properly infantile characteristics. But Little Nell and little Paul Dombey are thoroughly childlike, the age of Nell, as we remember, being nearly fourteen, though she has, from constant attendance on her witless grandfather, the discretion of a young woman. It is to be regretted that Dickens did not write more stories of children and for children, which might have corrected some of the faults of excessive sarcasm and somewhat turbid sensationalism in his later novels. We may be thankful, indeed, for such pathetic little figures as Paul Dombey and Tiny Tim, although many authors of far less general power, women more especially, have let us into the tender heart of childhood with more truthful conception of its moral mysteries. Nevertheless, these children of his vast imagination will not easily die out of the minds of his million of readers, though they were doomed to die in the story, that is to say; Nell and Paul and Tim, who should be cherished in the acquaintance of every child and of every parent. The book is illustrated by a number of engravings on wood.

The abatement of Lord Brabourne's former political activity, during seven years past, has been consoled by writing fairy tales, which find some degree of public favour. If Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen had cultivated this faculty earlier in life, he might have exercised it with a lighter hand and with greater charm of style; but he has a genuine vein of humour, and a lively fancy, qualities which engage the mind when once plunged in the reading of a fiction. The idea of the first of these three extravaganzas is that of a man who is transformed into a cat, and is doomed to remain in that shape till a mouse asks to be eaten by it. How this, which seems the greater miracle, is finally brought about, we do not think fit to disclose; but the mouse is, of course, not a natural creature of that species, and does not behave as such. "The Witches of Headcorn" are very mischievous persons, and Kezia Mummery was a dangerous neighbour to John Cheeseman's family; but, with a "token" of such magic power as the one he got to wear about his neck, a relic of the renowned St. Dunstan, he finally defeats both her unholly wiles and those of the Hag of Hothfield Heath. The plot is ingeniously worked out, and the local descriptions and allusions will be interesting to those who know that part of East Kent where Lord Brabourne resides. "Rigmarole, or, the Search for a Soul," is the third story, which relates the mystic adventures of a good little elf with pious aspirations, who gets changed into a hare, a pigeon, and finally a human being, that he may experience the various conditions of living consciousness, becoming capable, finally, of a death with immortal hope. The pictures, drawn by Linley Sambourne, are forcible and full of character; but we doubt, after all, the wholesomeness of tales of witchcraft for the amusement of young and sensitive minds.

Fairy-tales, however, are still in demand; and the cheerful little romance of *Fairy Prince Follow-my-lead, or the Magic Bracelet*, by Emily E. Reader, with drawings by William Reader, leaves a very agreeable impression. The mortal heroine, Ellen, is a good little girl, and is not spoilt by the magical dispensation which fulfils all her slightest passing wishes in a wholly unexpected manner. Even finding herself mistress of a palace, with a host of servants, does not make her selfish, as it would do to most of us; but Dame Margery, her grandmother, only grows more foolish than before—another proof that children are wiser and better than their elders, as everybody is now trying to make them believe. This story, indeed, will do no harm in that way, for Ellen's virtues are modest and unassuming, and Follow-my-lead's flattering attentions, when she arrives in Fairyland, are crossed by the jealous power of the King and Queen. Her superb fortunes decline to a quiet sojourn in a Welsh cottage, with the society of her friend Rosy, while Dame Margery is content to marry Rosy's Papa, and to live genteelly in London. Mrs. Reader has a pleasant knack and style of narrative, and the pictures are pretty.

The most interesting story of children, and for children, but also for grown-up people who love them, is that which bears the very short name of *Us*, by Mrs. Molesworth, the authoress of "Carrots" and of "The Cuckoo Clock," and which is likewise published by Messrs. Macmillan. The little boy and his sister, both about six years of age, who are constantly together and speak of themselves, often in false grammar, by the dual first personal pronoun, are a very engaging couple. They are orphans, but live with their Grandpapa and Grandmamma, a good old-fashioned pair, whose characters are well portrayed, a retired military officer and his wife above seventy, in a rather lonely country house. A very small act of disobedience, followed by a weak attempt at concealment, leads the two children to have perilous dealings with a gang of gypsies, by whom they are enticed from home and led in captivity to a fair at some distance, with the intention of selling them to the manager of a performing show, for exhibition as the "Babes in the Wood." How they felt and behaved amidst these fearful trials and dangers, and how they were rescued by the courageous assistance of a big boy in the gipsy following, and were finally restored to their home, makes as good a story of its kind as we have lately read. The engravings, designed by Mr. Walter Crane, are worthy of this author's new tale, which is worthy of the writer of "Carrots"; and it is needless to say more in its praise.

There is no reason against taking up and pursuing, as Miss Gertrude Jerdon does, the method of droll and startling realisation of proverbial nursery-rhyme fancies, and other quaint folk-lore, which Mr. Lewis Carroll adopted so successfully in the best parts of his "Alice in Wonderland." Indeed, it has been done very fairly by several writers of Christmas books for two or three years past. But in the introductory chapter of *Keyhole Country* (Sampson Low and Co.), though the incident is cleverly managed, we think Miss Jerdon has borrowed somewhat too freely from the story of Alice, or from "Through a Looking-Glass," the idea of a little girl finding admittance to a world of fairylike oddities by the supernatural gift of power to "smallify" herself, and to pop her tiny person through openings in the walls or closed door of a chamber. The Witch, no other than the "Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe," by whose aid Miss Gwendoline is led to such marvellous experiences, is a most diverting personage; and there is originality of conception, as well as humour, in the notion of a society of queer folk who are collected together from a variety of popular songs and fables, and are constrained daily to rehearse the precise actions mentioned in the ancient legends. Mr. C. H. Herring, in mortal fear of the Newhaven fishwives, the "Man who made ducks and drakes of his money," the Laird of Cockpen, Mary Quite Contrary, Messrs. Toadeater and Tufthunter, and several others, play their parts with much spirit, and make a good deal of fun. The illustrations, too, are funny and spirited.

Mr. Leader Scott, an accomplished landscape artist, who has written pleasant books about Italy, produces *A Bunch of Berries, and the Divisions Thereof* (Griffith, Farran, and Co.). This is a bunch of merry children, eight in number, belonging to a family named Berrie, whose ways and manners are agreeably described. They go to the seaside, where they find adventures and amusements, and form a story-telling club, the papers written for this being printed in the latter portion of the book. Miss C. Paterson has drawn the illustrations, which have some merit, and help to enliven the pages.

We think Miss Kate Greenaway was never more graceful in design, more tender in colour, and withal more amusing than she is in her new Christmas book entitled *Marigold Garden* (Routledge and Sons). From the cover, with the three little girls looking over the gate of "Marigold Garden," and tempting the passers by with samples of the fruit and flowers within, to the tiny maid in the coal-scuttle bonnet, who sits for the tailpiece at the end of the volume, only two or three of its sixty pages are without one or more of those charming child-pictures for which Miss Greenaway is so famous. "Little Blue Shoes" and his sister will captivate all who delight in the tender graces of childhood, while the variety of attitude and expression found in a village audience of children before "Punch" is well conveyed in a "Street Show." The capital action and movement of "The Dancing Family" is excelled by the pretty quaintness of "A Genteel Family" with its little gentleman in black gloves and hatband. The graceful girl in pink and her little brother in the blue sash, with the two yellow butterflies fluttering over their heads, form a most suggestive subject for a picture, which we hope Miss Greenaway may paint some day. But the design which will touch the heart of all young mothers is that entitled "Baby Mine," where a joyous young mother is dancing her infant in her arms while she sings, in the rapture of her love,

Baby mine, over the land;
Baby mine, over the water.
Oh, when had a mother before
Such a sweet—such a sweet little daughter!

In "Marigold Garden" Miss Greenaway is at her very best, and we trust the pleasure she gives to her many admirers will receive its due recognition. We cannot praise too highly the artistic colour-printing of Mr. Edmund Evans.

Many other pretty volumes of juvenile literature await notice at further convenience.

RAMBLING SKETCHES: RUSTIC INTERIORS.

The Southern Home Counties, Surrey and Kent, within a short railway journey from London and an easy country walk, still afford to the holiday rambler, as in the days of Cobbett's "Rural Rides," many glimpses of the homely Old England of past generations, which in manufacturing and commercial districts has been improved off the face of the land. Dorking and Guildford are good starting-points in quest of these pleasant rustic curiosities; and the village of Shere, which lies between them under the south side of the Surrey Downs, not far from Wotton, has been visited by our rambling Artist. It is closely adjacent to Albury Park, the residence of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., a clever, shrewd, accomplished, enthusiastic man, whose keen wit flashed in the House of Commons' debates thirty years ago, but who had gained an earlier renown by his zealous patronage of the Irvingite Church, and held the rank of an "Angel," we believe, in the hierarchy of that imposing religion. The house, mortuary, chapel, "cathedral," and other buildings, designed by Pugin, are sumptuous examples of architectural and decorative style; the gardens, originally planned by John Evelyn, of Wotton, in 1667, for Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, are very beautiful; the present owner is the Duke of Northumberland, who married Mr. Henry Drummond's daughter. Those who used to read "Proverbial Philosophy" will perhaps remember that Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper also dwelt at Albury, and that his "Rides and Reveries" were in that quiet and agreeable neighbourhood. Shere, in which parish, at Ridgeway, was the country home of the late Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, is a charming rural village, with an ancient church, partly Norman, containing tombs and brasses of the fifteenth century, and with one or two old timber houses which antiquaries have long held in regard. The White Horse Inn, where bread and cheese and beer of good quality await the weary pedestrian, but which has a kitchen, with a primitive fire-place, capable of preparing excellent boiled or roast meat for his dinner, attracts the lovers of old-fashioned habits and furniture; while some of the cottage interiors, the grocer's shop, the wheelwright's, and other village institutions, belong to former times, yet serve well enough for the accommodation of the present. You may get back to London in an hour and a half, to your club in Pall-mall or to the Holborn Restaurant, and wonder at the change.

The next journey of these rambles shall be to East Kent, stopping on the railway at Smeeth, near where Lord Brabourne, since his secession from the Liberal politicians, has been content with the writing of fairy tales and local legends of witchcraft. On the ridge of wooded hills overlooking Romney Marsh to the sea, where the Romans made a road into the great Forest of Anderida, stands Aldington, sixty miles from Aldgate in London, a village that once belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had a hunting-park and enjoyed the chase with other gallant and jovial prelates, under Norman and Plantagenet reigns. Archbishop Warham, a few years before the Reformation, presented the learned Dutchman Erasmus to the rectory of Aldington, but he is not known to have actually done parish duty here. His successor, Richard Masters, "a young man well skilled in divinity," won favour under Henry VIII. by denouncing the heresy and treason of the "Nun of Kent," Dame Elizabeth Barton, who prophesied against the King's divorce from Queen Catherine, leading a procession of two thousand Catholic devotees to the little chapel of the Virgin at Court of Street. Aldington Church has a fine tower of Perpendicular architecture, with a richly decorated west door, and contains old sepulchral brasses of John Weddeon and his wife. Our Artist seems to have found congenial quarters at the Walnut Tree Inn, where he made his way into the kitchen, which is like that of an ancient farm-house. The ladder, instead of a staircase, for ascending to the upper room, is a remarkably primitive feature of this domestic interior.

Returning to the kitchen of the White Horse at Shere, we may observe that the curious open fire-place, which was adapted for some wood fuel, had long been disused and bricked up, till it was accidentally discovered a few years ago. Mr. Frank Holl, R.A., has delineated it in the background of one of his pictures.

The returns of the Board of Trade show that 18,454 British emigrants left the United Kingdom last month, being less by 233 than the numbers for October, 1884. The emigrants to the United States were 11,645. For the last ten months the total British emigration was 187,251, while in the first ten months of 1884 it was 221,404.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 16, 1883) of Mr. Charles Sabine Augustus Thelluson, late of Brodsworth Hall, Yorkshire, who died on March 2 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Peter Thelluson, the son; Ernest Thelluson, the brother, and Thomas Adams Phillips, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £158,000. The testator gives annuities of £1000 to his mother, Mrs. Mary Thelluson; of £700 to each of his three surviving brothers, Alexander Dalton, Frederick George, and Ernest; of £200 to his brother Frederick's present wife, Mrs. Annie Thelluson, after his death; of £250 to his cousin, Mrs. Letitia Probyn; of £100 to Mr. Randall; and of £200 to Mrs. Mary Theobald. He bequeaths £500, his yachts *Boadicea* and *Icena*, and all his furniture, effects, wines, horses and carriages, to his eldest son, Peter; £30,000 to each of his younger sons, Herbert Charles and Augustus; £20,000 to his only surviving daughter, Constance; and £100 to the master and £50 to the mate of his yacht, the *Boadicea*. Nine pictures and all his plate are made heirlooms to go with Brodsworth Hall. The residue of his freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and personal property, he settles on his said eldest son, for life, with remainder to his sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male.

The will (dated Feb. 7, 1877), with two codicils (dated July 27, 1880, and Aug. 21, 1884), of the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop, J.P., formerly of Hardenhurst Park, Wiltshire, late of No. 82, Cromwell-road, who died on Sept. 22 last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 28th ult. by Benjamin Winthrop and William Young Winthrop, the sons, and Herbert Bulkley Praed, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £145,000. The testator leaves to his wife his wines, consumable stores, carriage and two horses, and his residence in Cromwell-road, and £900 per annum, for life, in addition to the moneys she is entitled to receive under settlement and otherwise; he also leaves his furniture, books, pictures, plate, and household effects to her, for life, and then to his unmarried daughters; to his son Edward an annuity of £400; to Mrs. Louisa Winthrop, the widow of his late son Stephen, an annuity of £300 during the life of his wife; and legacies to his executors, butler, nurse, and domestic servants who have been four years in his service at his death. Certain annual payments are to be made to or for the benefit of his unmarried daughters during the lifetime of his wife, and capital sums on their marriage. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to all his children, except his said son Edward, and his eldest son, Benjamin, who succeeds to a large amount of stock under the will of testator's uncle, Benjamin Winthrop; the share of his deceased son Stephen is to be held, upon trust, for his said widow, for life, and then for his children; and there are various other special provisions in the will.

The will (dated July 25, 1879), with a codicil (dated July 7, 1881), of Mr. John Thomas Anstey, late of No. 18, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Filmer Anstey, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £74,000. The testator gives his freehold residence in Lansdown-crescent to his said son; and he bequeaths £2000 Consols each to Frances and Constance, the children of his late son, Edmund Frances, in addition to one fourth of certain settlement moneys already appointed to them; and legacies to present and former domestic servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, including the property over which he has a power of appointment, is to be equally divided between his son, the Rev. John Filmer Anstey, and his daughters, Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and Mrs. Ellen Marcon.

The will (dated May 14, 1885) of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ratcliff, F.S.A., late of No. 26, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Aug. 28 last, at Matlock Bank, Derbyshire, was proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Helen Ratcliff, the widow, and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £59,000. The testator leaves £500 to his nephew, Albert Edmund Ratcliff, free of duty; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, it being understood and arranged between them that sums amounting to £5000 shall be devoted, either during her lifetime or to take effect after her decease, for certain charitable objects or purposes in or connected with Birmingham, with respect to which his wishes are known to her.

The will (dated May 28, 1883), with a codicil (dated Sept. 11, 1885), of Mr. Edward Gustavus Schweitzer, late of Westbourne Park, who died on Sept. 13 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Frederick Wickings Smith, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Rev. Frederick Edgell Williams; £2000 to Sarah Hyde, the faithful and trusty companion and housekeeper to his late wife; £1000 to his niece, Franziska Schweitzer; £500, upon trust, for his nephew, Theodor Carl Edward Schweitzer; and other legacies. The residue of his estate he leaves to his eight nephews and nieces, the children of his brother Robert Julius, the nephews to take two thirds and the nieces one third.

The will (dated May 1, 1879), with a codicil (dated Oct. 29, 1884), of Mr. Samuel Roberts, J.P., late of Sharrow Mount, Sheffield, who died on Aug. 24 last, was proved at the Wakefield District Registry on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Hannah Levick Roberts, the widow, Sir John Brown, and John Bowler, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £17,000. The testator bequeaths £500, and all his furniture and household effects, to his wife; £10,000, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then as she shall appoint; and legacies to nieces. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his niece, Sarah Lucy Roberts.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate of Sir James Hudson, G.C.B., formerly the English Minister at Turin, who died on Sept. 20 last, at Strasburg, without leaving any will, have just been granted to the Rev. Charles Walter Hudson, the brother, and one of the next of kin, the value of the personal estate in England being under £4000.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1885) of Captain Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, who died on Sept. 30 last, at No. 35, Harley-street, was proved on the 27th ult. by Dame Elizabeth Rosetta Glover, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate being under £6000. After payment of his debts and funeral expenses, the testator gives the whole of his estate, of what nature or kind soever, present or prospective, to his wife.

At Manchester, Sheffield, and other places the example of London has been followed in the election of the School Boards, the former majorities of the Boards having been replaced by the supporters of voluntary schools and the advocates of economy.

The Town Council of Edinburgh held their first meeting yesterday week after the elections, when Mr. Thomas Clark, publisher, one of the magistrates of the city, was unanimously elected Lord Provost, in room of Sir George Harrison, who has retired.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the *Chess Editor*.
F M Y (Ryde).—It is not always convenient to refer to the file in search of a back number, hence the delay in answering your question. The answer to your suggested defence (1. K to B 4th) in No. 2165 is 2. Kt to R 6th (ch) and 3. Q mates.
W B (Stratford).—Please look at your last problem again. Suppose 1. B to K 7th, K to Q 5th; 2. R to Q sq (ch), K moves; 3. R, B, or Kt mates.
M A M.—We shall hope to see you succeed with more difficult problems than No. 2170.

T J L (Prince Edward's Island).—Your proposed system of playing chess by signals is highly ingenious, but we do not see our way to reproducing it for the information of the public.

COLLECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2162, 2163, 2164, and DR. GOLD'S PROBLEM received from O. H. RAY (Richmond, Cape of Good Hope); of No. 2165, from A. E. SAND & S. J. RUMPS (Brentwood); of No. 2168, from F. E. GIBBINS and C. BELTON (Bilston); Beta, P. DABY, an Old Lady (Paterson, U.S.A.); of No. 2169, from M. MOORHOUSE (Beta, Dabishill); H. ROBINSON, PIERCE JONES, REV. A. ROWLEY, ALPHONSE (No. 2170), from G. C. B. & M. A. MORTON, DABISHILL; M. H. MOORHOUSE, E. WOOLLEY, H. ROBINSON, S. MOCARTA, CASINO NATIONAL, PIERCE JONES, JOHN NELSON WALLACE, and A. BESNIER.

COLLECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2171 received from FRED MACCABE, WILLIAM MILLER, T. S. NELDRIDGE, CLEMENT FAWCETT, G. W. LAW, GEORGE GUNZE, L. SHARWOOD, ERNEST SHARWOOD, J. BLAKE, J. C. Y. DURELL, E. J. WINTER, WALTER J. GIBBINS, J. R. JUPITER, JUNIOR, SHADWORTH, J. H. TAMSON, HEREWOLD, R. H. BROWN, NEWCASTLE, REV. J. OLDFORD, A. BRUN, COMMANDER W. L. MARTIN, R. N., C. DABYSHILL, BEN NELSON, E. V. SALSBURY, L. FALCON (ANTWERP), RICHARD THOMAS, B. R. WOOD, NORMA, E. E. H., W. B. SMITH (BRIXTON), WILLIAM DAVIS, P. DAVIS, W. HILLIER, L. L. GREENAWAY, JULIA SHORT, R. TWEDDLE, A. W. SCRUTON, E. CASILLA (PARIS), LAURA GREAVES, F. MARSHALL, C. O. SWALD, COLUMBUS, N. S. HARRIS, E. ELSBURY, SUEBANE (DOVER), HENRY JAMES EDER, C. J. EDER, and M. SMITH, O. FULLER (GHENT), H. WARDELL, J. W. NORTH, J. C. BRENNER, R. L. SOUTHWELL, A. C. HUNT, W. R. RAILEM, AMPHITYRON, G. ALLEN, H. T. H., L. WYMAN, S. MOORE, THOMAS, CHOWN, C. H. RYALL, THOMAS MILLNER, M. MULLENDORF (LUXEMBOURG), HENRY HANCOCK, E. J. H. REV. W. ANDERSON (OLD ROMNEY), A. BESNIER, E. LOUDEN, GEORGE HACKETT, E. L. G., LEON QUINET (LYONS), A. ROWLEY, G. BOWEN, W. BUDDE, T. G. (WARE), W. A. CARKE, C. E. P., HENRY W. RHODES, S. BUNCE, L. DESSENGES, H. LUCAS, and J. K. (SOUTH HAMPTON).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2168.

WHITE.
1. Q to B 8th
2. Mates accordingly.BLACK.
Any move

NOTE.—This, one of a set competing in the tourney of the British Chess Association, can be solved by 1. Q to K 7th (ch) also.

No. 2169.

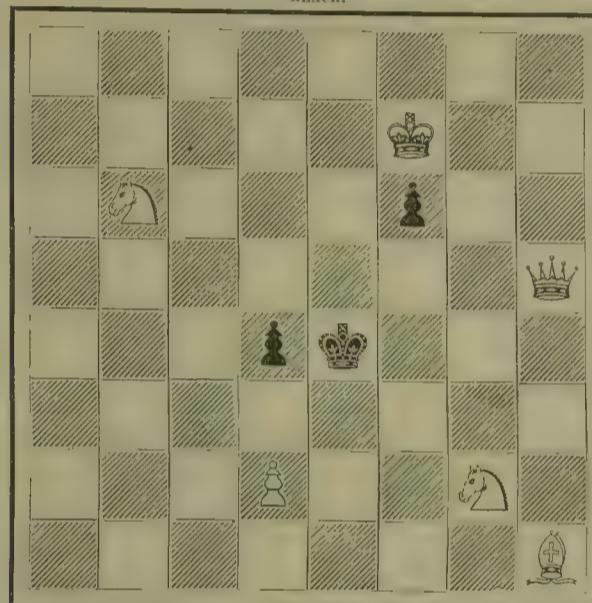
WHITE.
1. R to Q B 7th
2. Kt takes K P
3. Queen mates.BLACK.
P to K R 3rd
K takes Kt

NOTE.—If Black play 1. P takes Kt, White continues with 2. R to K 7th (ch); if 1. K to Q 5th, then 2. R to K 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM NO. 2173.

By W. A. SHINKMAN.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at the Counties Chess Association meeting at Hereford between the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH and Mr. GUNSBURG.

(Knights' Defence in the K B Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. Q to K 2nd B to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q to K 2nd
8. S. P to K R 3rd B to Q 2nd
9. P to Q K 4th B to Kt 3rd
10. Kt to K B sq P to Q R 4th
11. P to K 5th Kt to Q sq
12. Kt to K 3rd P to Q R 5th
13. B to Q R 3rd B to Q 4th
14. B to Q B sq P to Q B 3rd
15. P takes P P takes P
16. R to Q Kt sq Castles
17. Kt to K R 4th P to Q 4th
18. P takes P B takes Kt
19. Kt to K 6th Kt to K 3rd

Very ingenious. The exchanges which follow result in White winning the exchange.

Q to Q 3rd.
Of course he cannot take the Knight because of 20. P to Q 6th (dis. ch.).

20. Kt takes R B takes B
21. Kt takes B Kt takes Kt
22. P takes P Q takes P
23. R takes B Q takes Kt P
24. K to Q 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd
25. Q R to K Kt sq Kt takes B (ch)
26. P takes Kt Q to Kt 2nd
27. Q takes P Q to Kt 7th (ch)
28. K to K 3rd P to Kt 3rd
29. R to Q Kt sq Q to R 6th
30. R to Q Kt 6th Kt to K 3rd

White could have forced mate in a few moves here by 43. R to K 7th (ch), &c.

43. Q to K 3rd
44. R to Kt 7th (ch) R to Q 2nd
45. Q to Q B 5th (ch) Q to Q 3rd
46. R takes R (ch) K takes R
47. Q to R 7th (ch) K to K 3rd
48. Q takes P Q to Q 7th
49. Q to K 8th (ch) K to B 3rd
50. Q to B 6th (ch) K to K 2nd
51. P to Q R 4th.

Black drew by perpetual check.

The Brixton Club has been successful in its last three matches. Against the St. John's Institute, Brixton scored 7 to 1; against the Ludgate Circus Club, 6½ to 3½, and against Bermondsey, 6 to 3.

The marriage of the Earl of Dysart and Miss Newton is fixed to take place next Thursday, the 19th inst.

Count Hatzfeldt, the newly-appointed German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin, last Saturday evening.

We have received a further instalment of the *Forest Flora of South Australia* (Spiller, Adelaide, S.A.), by Mr. J. E. Brown, F.L.S., Conservator of Forests for the Government of that Colony. This number of a periodical which does equal credit to the author and the Government deals especially with the varieties of wattle-trees (*Acacia decurrens*) and native box-trees. To the cultivation of the last-named, the attention of all interested in wood engraving should be turned without delay, as the supply from the shores of the Black Sea now chiefly relied upon cannot be expected to last much longer. The small-leaved native hop (*Dodonaea microzyga*) is also a plant worthy of notice, but as to whether its flowers are applicable to brewing we are unable to express an opinion. In appearance they are of a ruddier brown than those of either of the wild or cultivated hop of this country, and contrast so well with the bright-green of the foliage that the plant deserves to be acclimatised here for ornamental purposes even if unsuitable to commercial requirements.

NORWEGIAN LYNX AND REINDEER.

Reindeer-hunting in Norway was the subject of a drawing which appeared in the Extra Supplement to our publication of Sept. 19; and it was then remarked, with reference to the condition of those animals in the winter season, that they are sometimes attacked by packs of wolves infesting the highland fields of that country and Lapland. Another natural enemy, though more rarely met with, is the ferocious lynx, a big wild cat, with a body three feet long, of a brownish grey colour, variegated by dark spots, and of great strength, which does not hesitate to spring at the throat of a beast of superior size. Mr. Ludwig Beckmann has delineated such an encounter, in which the reindeer, unable to use its horns, the only weapon of defence, has been weakened by loss of blood, and has succumbed to its murderous assailant. So might a South African eland, or even a buffalo, fall a victim to the onslaught of a comparatively small leopard. Feline beasts of prey, if once they get to close quarters and grasp with claws and teeth, are almost irresistible, and will then make short work, "deadly and quick," and murderous, tearing the flesh open and sucking the stream of life.

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG."

This proverb, which doubtless had originally a wider application to all kinds of favourite dependents, human as well as canine, finds a pleasing illustration in the Artist's drawing. Here is a boy, in a pretty King Charles dress, fondling a fine greyhound, which is perhaps not the most loving of dogs, but to which he is vehemently attached by the sense of mastership and ownership, and in whose merits he has the proudest confidence. We should not care to try to persuade the young gentleman that there is any nobler animal of that race in the world; it will do him no harm, for a time, to cherish unbounded love and admiration for a living creature which he regards as his own property. Many a little girl, in like manner, adores her pet kitten; and when the boy grows to manhood, his affections will probably be bestowed on his horse. "Gaudet equis canibusque," as Horace says of the "imberbis juvenis," and all this is natural enough. It is the pride of possession that makes these creatures so dear; and their qualities of superior beauty, strength, swiftness, and docility are unconsciously claimed by the proprietor as adding to his personal worth.

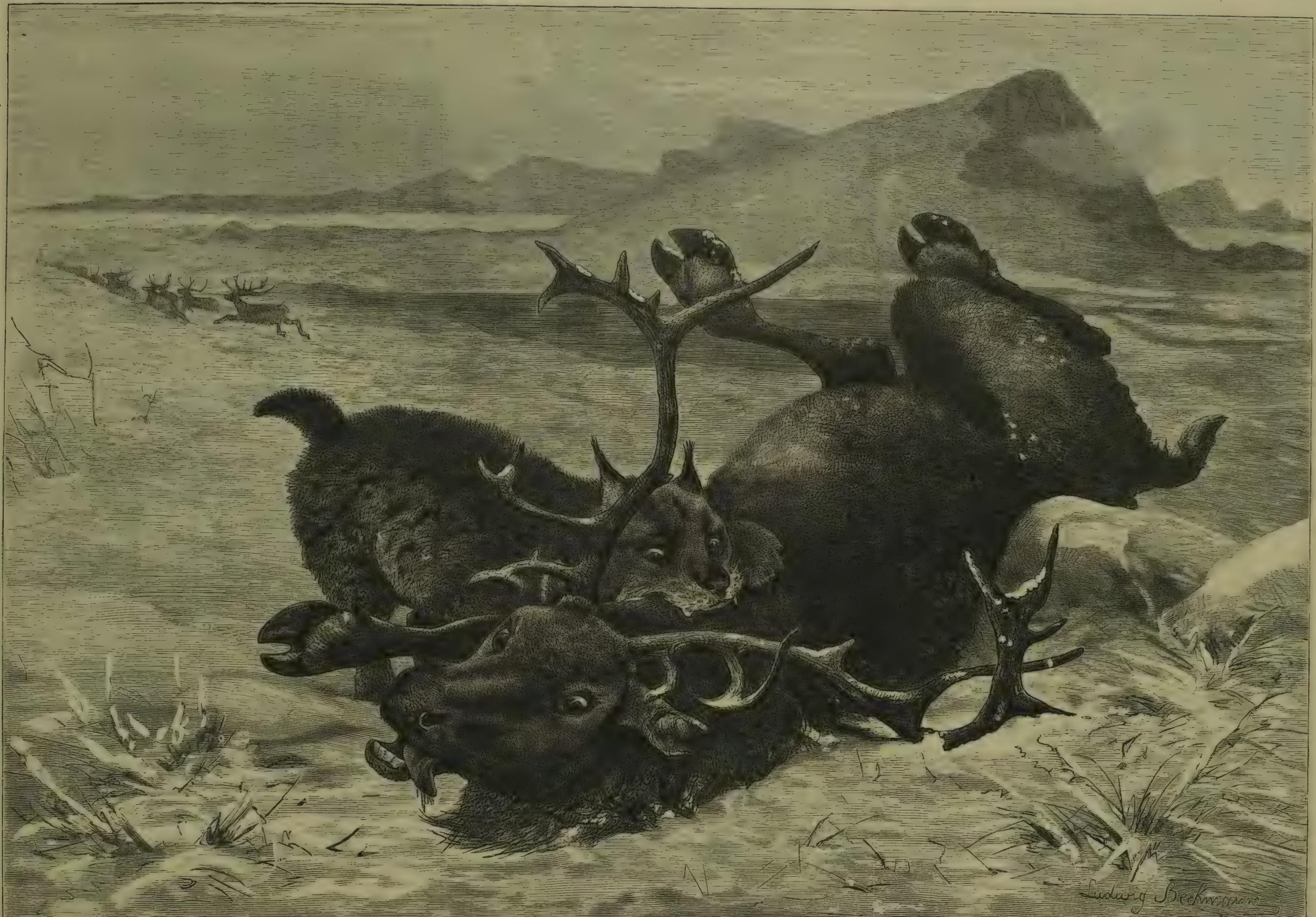
NEW BOOKS.

The old terms of contempt for dictionary-makers will not apply in these days. Dr. Johnson, who called them "harmless drudges," lifted this literary labour to a height from which it has never fallen. On the contrary, the reputation of the lexicographer has risen immensely since Johnson's day, and stands on a firmer basis. The large imperial dictionary of the English language, by Dr. Ogilvie, is a first-rate work of its kind, and may be safely recommended to persons with long purses; but now we have to thank Dr. Charles Annandale, the editor of that book, for *A Concise Dictionary of the English Language* (Blackie and Son) based on the larger volume. Though concise, it is by no means meagre, but contains over eight hundred closely-printed pages. The type, although small, is clear, and the editor observes that the volume is not to be regarded as a mere abridgment. Obsolete words are given when they have a place in the works of great writers, but "the words that make up the bulk of the vocabulary of this dictionary mainly belong to modern literature, science, and art." Dr. Annandale has also given words used only in colloquial language and newspapers. Perhaps there are too many of these, since a sanction is thus given to expressions that are not in accordance with the structure of the language.

The near approach of the dissolution of Parliament makes it incumbent on a vast number of people to master, as best they may, the law relating to Elections. This is no easy task nowadays, for the statutory changes lately introduced are numerous and important. Mr. C. Tyrrell Giles, of the Inner Temple, has done well, at a critical juncture, to publish a third edition of *The Law Relating to Parliamentary and Municipal Elections and Petitions* (H. Sweet and Sons). It is a volume likely to prove invaluable to candidates and agents. "Particular attention," Mr. Giles writes, "has been directed to the questions of election expenses, political associations, and voluntary assistance in the conduct and management of an election; and the editor has given such explicit and safe explanations upon an entirely new subject as he has been able to deduce from the old practice and decisions, and some 'practical experience.' A glance at the index and a cursory examination of the contents will suffice to show the reader how thoroughly the subject has been grappled with, and how every difficulty likely to arise is met by a safe and a legal decision. New and unanticipated difficulties may turn up under the extension of the franchise, but as all the later statutes are inserted here, and the editor's explanations are full and lucid, it is probable that, by consulting this book, a solution may be found for them. The revision of Mr. Cunningham's standard work must have involved no small measure of research. There can be no doubt it has been published at an opportune moment.—Another compact and cleverly-written work of this kind is *A Handbook of Election Law*, comprising the *Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Acts* of 1883 and 1885, with a summary, index, and appendix of supplementary acts. Its authors are F. J. Collinson and H. P. Ede, of the Inner Temple, and it is published by J. Heywood.

At the present moment such a compact and handy volume as Mr. D. Ward's *Practice of Parliamentary Elections* (London: Shaw and Sons) is of interest to a far larger public than legal manuals usually address. In this little work one learns almost at a glance the whole machinery by which an election is carried out, from the moment of the issue of the writ to the *mauvais quart d'heure* when the candidate tenders the account of his expenditure. All the offences which the returning officer or any of his coadjutors can commit, and any infractions of the now severe law against bribery into which the candidate may be unwillingly betrayed, are here set out with a distinctness and precision which should guarantee all parties against wilful violation. In addition to a table of the expenditure which a candidate may incur, according to the number of his electors, Mr. Ward gives some interesting specimens of voting papers, valid and invalid, according to the latest decisions. The value of this useful manual is greatly enhanced by the care with which the author supports all his information where questions have arisen by reference to the cases and their decisions. His book is, therefore, of practical use to lawyers, as well as to laymen, and to the latter we can commend it as a mine of practical information.

Mrs. Ernest Hart, the founder of the Donegal Industrial Fund, has been awarded the gold medal at the International Inventions Exhibition for the organised improvement and encouragement of peasantry industries. A large exhibit of the "Kells Embroideries" will be held in December, at the Art Galleries of Messrs. Howell and James.



NORWEGIAN LYNX KILLING A REINDEER.

DRAWN BY LUDWIG BECKMANN.



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG."
DRAWN BY C. T. GARLAND.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

In Messrs. Tooth's spacious and well-lighted galleries the points of contrast and divergence between modern English and Continental Art may be well studied. Draughtsmen like Mr. Heywood Hardy, Mr. Seymour Lucas, and Messrs. John and Alexander Burr hold their own well against the foreigners; and in Mr. Ernest Parton, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, and Mr. T. Collier, we have landscape-painters who would find appreciation abroad as much as at home. Mr. Leader and Mr. Keeley have more essentially English, and in spite of much that is excellent and forcible in the former's "Autumn Afternoon" (78), we think that its hardness and photographic qualities would render it less popular than his "Sunny Day" (112), where he has allowed his fancy a looser rein. Mr. Hardy is especially excellent in his tones this year: "Over the Sands" (34), a young girl in grey habit, with her dogs cantering beside her, is charming; and the little lover-like scene "Over the Hills" (42), shows the artist in as good a light inland as the other does beside the sea; but his "Exercise" (104), a French soldier with a spare horse trotting along the sands, is the best of the three. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's "Sheep Dipping" (107), though moved away from the river, the scene of Mr. Wyllie's many successes, is yet near enough to it to let us see the marches it has left in the Hundred of Hoo. Mr. Alex. Burr's "First Lesson in Botany" (98), a child watching his granny picking the dead blossoms off a geranium plant, is excellent in drawing and colour as well as in simplicity of design, and shares with Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Wonders of the Deep" the honours of the English section. Special mention, however, should also be made of Mr. Ernest Parton's "Wargrave on Thames" (44), and Mr. T. Collier's "Isle of Wight" (75), from Hincheslea, both of them giving a feeling of fresh air and the assurance that they were painted on the spot. Mr. S. E. Waller's "Flown" (23), an episode of the Jacobite period, shows the artist in a somewhat fresh light, throwing far more colour and action into his characters than usual. The representative of the law, supported by two dragoons, has come to serve a writ upon some Jacobite lord, and finds, to his amazement, the house deserted, the windows cobwebbed, and the garden given over to the rabbits. Passing to the excellent selection of pictures by foreign masters, those of the modern Italian school are conspicuous by their bright colouring and often delicate fancy. Sorbi's "Street in Pompeii" (138) is an example of both these qualities. Four slaves, dressed in bright vermilion costumes, are coming down the narrow street, carrying in her litter some Roman lady of fashion, who has come to Pompeii for the season. Signor Da Franceschi's "Scenes at Capri" (52 and 61), and, above all, his "Corner of St. Mark's at Venice" (29), are charming bits of work, in which there is breadth of treatment combined with minuteness of execution. Detti's "L'Arrivée des Mariés" (8) is a large group of brilliantly personages assembled to greet a not very beautiful bride, who has just driven up in her gala coach. The transition from Italy to Spain—at all events, in art—is not abrupt, since Fortuny and Pasini have been exercising so much influence over their respective countrymen. Garcia y Ramos' "Picnic" (81) is one of the most typical of these pleasure feasts; for in Gallegos' "San Barnaba" (76) and his "Summer Time" (82) the Italian influence is predominant. Madrazo sends a single figure, "A Soubrette" (114), worthy of a place in one of Beaumarchais' comedies, and painted with a skill which even this accomplished artist has seldom surpassed. We have in Luis Jimenez a modern instance of the truth of Louis XIV.'s saying, "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées," for

whilst his "Vieux Célibataire" (21) is a clever reproduction of the Langée school, we find in the single figure of one of "The Quartette" (27), a study of a violinist quite in the style of Meissonier. M. Léon L'Hermitte's "Nora" (38) is a bright, cheerful harvest scene, a little idealised perhaps as regards the figures, but truthfully and pleasantly painted. M. Senet in his Venice studies—"Rio di Barnaba" (57) and his more ambitious "Ora della Polenta" (90); with its bright fishing-boats assembled round the beacon for the common mid-day meal—has thrown himself as thoroughly into Italian life as M. Galofré has into Spanish in his "Fair" (92), with the group of gipsies noisily bargaining for a mule. M. Groleron's "Outpost Duty" (84) and "A Crack-Shot" (85) show that he has not studied Meissonier in vain. Among the Dutchmen, M. Blommer's "Happy Hours" (70) is especially noteworthy—a scene on the sand-flats where a little damsel is busily engaged with her knitting, whilst, at the same time, she keeps an eye upon her round-faced brother in his go-cart; and although Miss Van Marcks has long identified herself with Paris, her richly coloured scene with cattle, "Changing Pasture" (88), agreeably reminds us of the Belgian source whence her art flows. Germany is well represented by Herr Grünerwald's "Lost Game" (80), a card-playing scene; Carl Heffner's "Dry River" (101), scarcely, however, up to his level in luminosity; and by Herr Dömmersen's "Street Scene in Amsterdam" (45). We have only alluded to a few of the more prominent pictures in this pleasant exhibition, which offers an admirable opportunity to students as well as to amateurs of comparing and contrasting English and foreign artists of the present day and their respective methods of work.

Mr. M'Lean's Exhibition (7, Haymarket) owes its chief strength to works by Italian masters, and amongst them we must place Eugène De Blaas. He has never scored a higher success than in his "Polenta" (15), a cottage interior—the mother standing at the table distributing the mid-day meal, consisting of the never-failing polenta, of which she cuts for each child its ration by means of a string. The eldest girl, who has been served first, is seated on a chair, and is feeding a younger child; whilst the family baby is seated on the floor, contentedly awaiting its share of the common meal. In point of finish, texture, and composition this stands far above all M. De Blaas' other exhibited works; and he shows that in the rendering of peasant-life in its homeliest aspects he is even more happy than when giving us awkward lovers and laughing coquettes. Of the latter, an excellent specimen is to be found in the present gallery, "The Time of Roses" (32)—three buxom girls leaning over a garden wall. Señor Barbudo, although a Spaniard by birth, is as thoroughly imbued with the principles of the modern Roman school as M. De Blaas is with those of the Venetian. His "Mariage d'un Prince" (19) would do credit to the master of the ceremonies of any Court; but in a picture it is a pity that so much space should have been left vacant in the foreground, whilst the back is so crowded with distinguished personages. There is great skill displayed both in the colouring and drawing of these figures, as well as in those of the somewhat analogous picture of M. Benlliure, of a "Sermon in a Spanish Church at Valencia" (15), where Fortuny's influence is very marked. The expression of the numerous faces introduced is as varied as their dresses; but neither in this nor in Señor Mas y Fondevila's church picture (29) can the attitudes or expressions be regarded as devout, although they are doubtless truthful. The public owe great thanks to Mr. M'Lean for having procured Munkacsy's "Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," of which so much

has been said and written; but in spite of its strength, or even of its brutality, we can hardly recognise it as a successful work, though it cannot fail to be a popular one. The felon is seated at a table covered with a white cloth, on which are placed two lighted candles, which seem to throw no light upon the scene. The cell is crowded with friends or relatives of the felon, who sits black, defiant, and unrepenting, regardless of those around him. Behind him his wretched wife is hiding her misery in the corner of the cell, her back turned to the spectator. His mother is holding up her hand in silent grief, and a younger brother seems broken down with shame; but the emotions of other personages are as difficult to divine as the reason of their presence, or their connection with the prisoner. We turn from its strong lines and dark shadows almost with a sense of relief to such works as M. Billet's "Shrimpers" (21), three dark figures on the sands, over which the sun, just rising from the sea, is throwing a cold red light; or M. Eugène Feyer's "Mussel-Gatherers" (35), another seashore piece full of light, life, and playful fancy. Among the other pictures of the gallery worthy of notice are J. Dupré's "Dairy Farm" (2), a Breton girl going a-milking; Herr Ottenfeld's "Wayside Hostel in Bulgaria" (7), Josef Israels' "Anxiety" (17), a fisherman's wife, seated on the storm-beaten shore; M. Coessin's "Prayers for a Safe Return" (28), and Madrazo's "Dressed for the Ball" (89), a clever but somewhat vulgar millinery picture.

The Duke of Westminster has become president of the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, in the place of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, has been presented with a marble bust of himself, subscribed by the citizens of Aberdeen as a recognition of his services to Literature, Education, and Christianity. Lord Provost Matthews made the presentation, in the presence of a large gathering, in the Free Church College.

We do not go so far as to say that every person who possesses a library should add to it the nineteen volumes which form the series of the *Health Exhibition Literature* (London: W. Clowes and Son); but we do say that every public library, national, municipal, or parochial; every Mechanics' Institute, or what answers thereto throughout the country, should possess this compendium of valuable knowledge. Not only are the general questions of hygiene discussed by those most competent to speak with authority, but the practical matters of health in relation to civic life, dwelling-houses, and more particularly to dress and diet, are treated in a broad tone, which all can understand and by which all may profit. A good third of this library (for it is worthy to be so called) deals with education in all its branches—elementary, secondary, technical, &c., whilst the training of teachers, and the instruction open to the deaf, dumb, and blind, are explained. The condition and methods of public instruction in foreign countries and in our Colonies are told by those who have been personally mixed up in the work, and the result is a fund of information and research not elsewhere available. Very high praise is due to Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, the literary editor, and his staff, for the clear and succinct way in which these volumes—made up of reports, lectures, and discussions—are arranged. If ever the cry *sanitas sanitatis* becomes something more than a cry, sanitary reformers will have frequent recourse to *Health Exhibition Literature* for guidance and encouragement.

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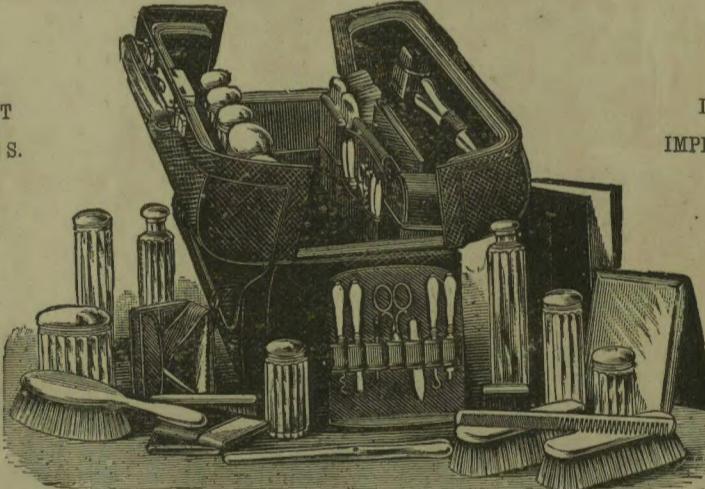
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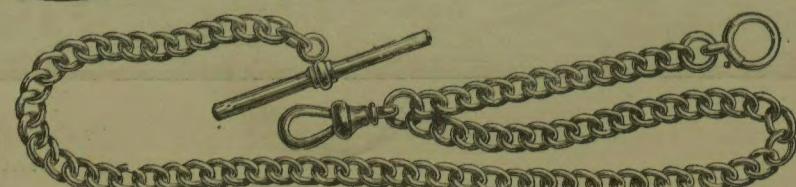
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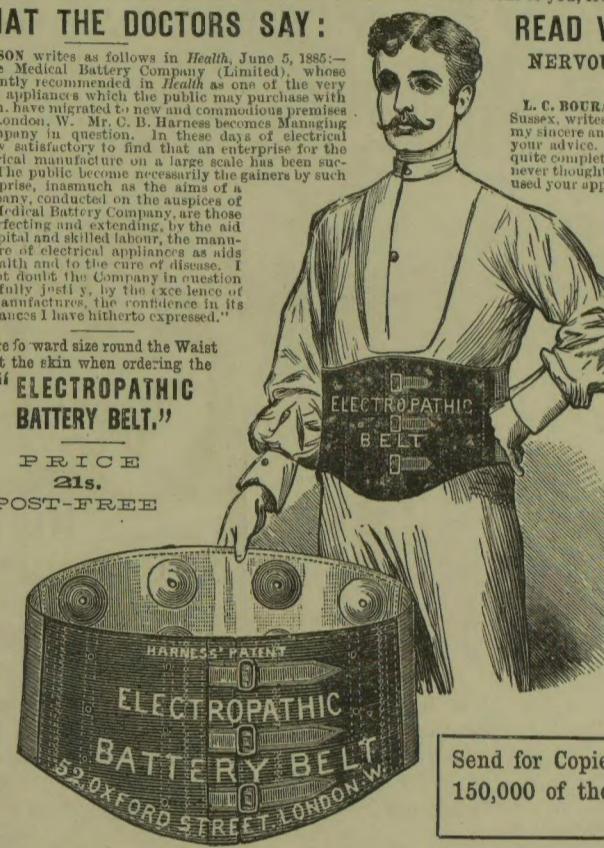
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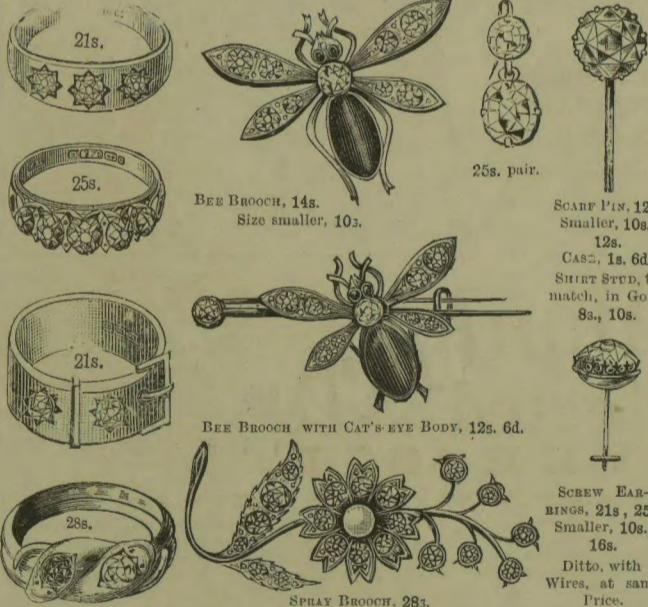
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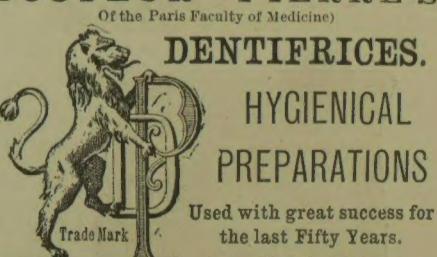
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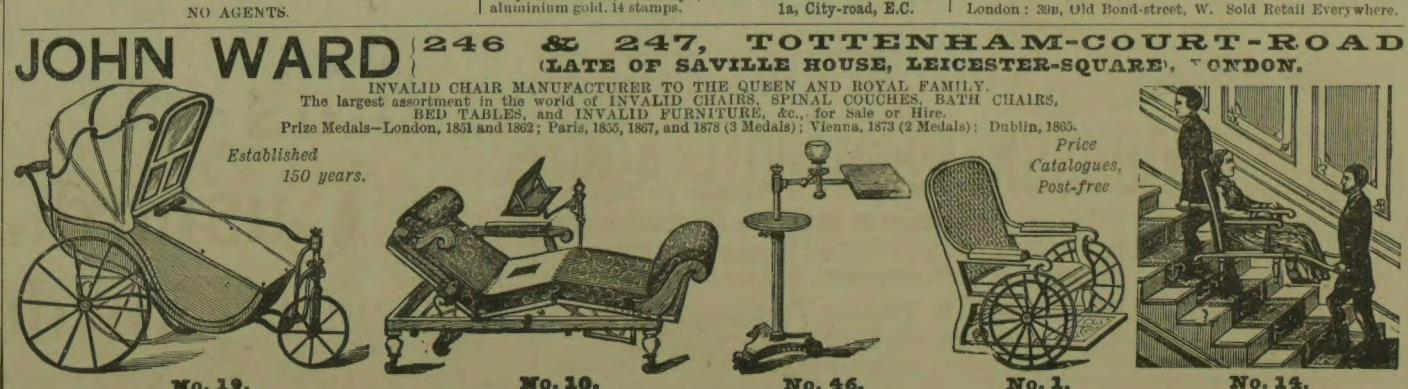
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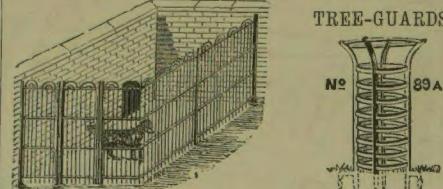
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